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Wilson Conducts Urgent Talks on Trouble in Ulster

By Terry Roberts

ELFAST, May 26 (NYT)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, in a long weekend in the Selly Isles to fly by helicopter to a naval base in Cornwall to discuss the deteriorating situation in Northern Ireland with Merlyn Rees, the British secretary for the province.

While the discussions were under way over the next step Britain took to cope with the crippling general strike in Ulster led by the Protestant groups, the power-sharing Executive, set up only five months ago to govern the province, showed increasing signs of tension.

India Attacks Criticism of Gandhi

Gandhi Calls It to Development

Bernard Weinraub

DELHI, May 26 (NYT)—Indian government and strong by foreign criticism of the nation's nuclear test, acting with anger and dis-

the last several days, the papers here have published as "ridiculous-ignorant" to "understand-ally-mal."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi defended the nation's test, Mrs. Gandhi said it was "difficult to under-

the outcry against India's experiment and assured country's "neighbors" and that there was nothing to

Gandhi, who was speaking at a function for children in Africa, said that the test was a peaceful experiment had introduced a new element of tension had

Old Argument said, Mrs. Gandhi said, it is held that a poor nation, cannot afford the luxury of a peace-nuclear experiment. "This argument was advanced by the establishment of our steel and machine building."

They are necessary for development, for it is only the acquisition of higher technology that you can overcome poverty and economic backwardness," she added.

It is the contention that it is right for the rich to use nuclear energy for destructive purposes but not right for a poor country to find out whether it can be used for construction?

Gandhi's comments have been echoed by opposition parties as well as newspapers.

A suggestion that, if the test had been spent instead of production, there would be no shortage of rice, the critics of the nuclear test are equally silly, if not out, in suggesting that Mrs. Gandhi needed this demonstration to divert people's attention from the world's sixth nuclear power.

Senior Indian official said yesterday: "Our priorities are not determined in Washington or Moscow. We wish you would stop telling us what our priorities should be. Did you see a Chinese what their priorities should be in 1964?"

Saturday, India set off its nuclear explosion, making it the world's sixth nuclear power.

But others are hesitant to allow the power-sharing Executive, set up only five months ago to govern the province, showed increasing signs of tension.

The purpose of the strike, which has shut major segments of industry and disrupted vital services in most of Northern Ireland, is to bring down the government and force new elections in which the extremists hope to supplant the coalition of Roman Catholics and moderate Protestants.

If the Executive should break up, moderates fear that direct rule by the British government would become a reality again to avoid anarchy. Despite this prospect, some ministers were said to be considering resignation.

Troops Use Banned Weapons. In a nationwide television broadcast last night, the prime minister rejected, at least for now, the use of troops in the strike and suggested that it was up to the provincial government to find a solution. He blamed the strike on "things and bullies" and said the British government would not negotiate with them.

He called the strike "a deliberate and calculated attempt to use every undemocratic and unconstitutional means for the purpose of bringing down the whole constitution of Northern Ireland so as to set up there a sectarian and undemocratic state, from which the rights of the people of Northern Ireland will be excluded."

Harry West, a prominent Protestant leader and leader of the Official Unionist party, said in a television broadcast tonight that Mr. Wilson had misrepresented the origin and purpose of the strike. Mr. West denied that the strikers' motives were sectarian or that they wanted the Catholic minority excluded from the government. "We are concerned with politics and with the restoration of democratic rights to all," he said.

The strike in the province is generations old and is based on religious differences. About one-third of the population is Catholic and the Protestant majority fears a loss of power if the coalition government succeeds.

Early today, 22 Protestant extremists were arrested in army raids in several sectors of Belfast in an effort to round up the men who killed two Catholics in a pub Friday night.

Executive Split. John Hume, the Northern Ireland minister of commerce, bitterly attacked Roy Bradford, the environment minister, who has come out in favor of talks with the strikers. Mr. Hume said Mr. Bradford had failed to observe the "principle of collective responsibility" and should resign.

Before going to meet the prime minister, Mr. Rees held meetings here in Belfast with political leaders and security chiefs in an atmosphere of crisis. The Executive is reported to be split over whether troops should be used to ease the effects of the strike.

Some members of the coalition want some of the 15,000 British soldiers in the province to take over certain essential services, such as gasoline and electricity supply and garbage collection.

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TO PEACE—Premier Golda Meir and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger toast "peace in the Middle East" before he flew to Syria yesterday to seek final agreement.

Lisbon-Rebel Pact Seen at Hand

LONDON, May 26 (UPI)—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares and representatives of insurgents in Portuguese Guinea met today for the second successive day, and Portuguese officials said that the two parties might reach an agreement tomorrow to halt the fighting in the West African territory.

They said that Antonio de Almeida Santos, minister for inter-territorial cooperation in the Portuguese government, is to arrive tomorrow for a discussion of the political side of a settlement in Portuguese Guinea, which the rebels call Guinea-Bissau.

Portuguese officials said that the talks may establish a pattern for negotiations for cease-fires in Angola and Mozambique, paving the way to end 12 years of African wars and to dismantle Portugal's 400-year-old colonial empire in Africa.

After his meeting with the insurgents, Mr. Soares conferred for 90 minutes with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and David Ennals, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

British officials said that Mr. Soares provided details of Portugal's plans for self-determination in its three African territories. They said that Mr. Callaghan offered British diplomatic help.

The British spokesman said that the London officials and Mr. Soares also discussed Rhodesia "in a general way," although there was no mention of economic sanctions against the breakaway former British colony.

The British officials said, however, that Mr. Callaghan hopes to persuade the new Portuguese

government to close the sanctions' loopholes through Mozambique which were tolerated and even encouraged by the former dictatorship in Lisbon.

Before beginning his talks with the Guinea-Bissau rebels, Mr. Soares said that his first goal was to get agreement on a ceasefire. Once this was achieved, he

said, the insurgents would be invited to participate openly in political activities in the territory.

Next, he said, inhabitants of the territory would be allowed to determine Portuguese Guinea's political structure and, ultimately, they would be given independence.

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But Syrian Snag Reported Kissinger, in 'Final' Bid, Calls Accord 'So Close'

DAMASCUS, May 26 (UPI)—Faced with a new snag, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here tonight for a "final" attempt to complete a military disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel.

But in Israel before his 12th shuttle to Damascus, Mr. Kissinger said in a toast at a luncheon in his honor, given by caretaker Premier Golda Meir:

"The progress which has been made must not be lost, whether or not this last trip will bring an agreement, which is so very close."

A high U.S. official said that Mr. Kissinger settled most of the disputed issues with Israel today in talks with Mrs. Meir and other Israeli negotiators.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in Damascus later for what were expected to be the decisive talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Before meeting Mr. Kissinger, the Syrian President had talks with Soviet Ambassador Noured-

din Makhieddinov, the Syrian Arab News Agency said.

Key Issue. The U.S. official said Mr. Kissinger had a "good chance" of winning agreement on the key issue of thinning out the forces around a cease-fire line on the Golan Heights.

But the Syrians have raised new objections on the width of a buffer zone that would separate the forces, the official said.

Mr. Kissinger met with Mr. Assad tonight. He is expected to return to Israel tomorrow, his 51st birthday, and either start home tomorrow with an overnight stop in Cairo, or leave for Washington Tuesday morning, arriving there Tuesday night. He has twice postponed his departure because an agreement seemed near.

In addition to the Syrian objections on the buffer zone, other snags were encountered by U.S. negotiators left in Damascus yesterday to complete the drafting of the agreement, the high U.S. official said.

Some Speculation. It was "almost inconceivable" that there would be no eventual agreement with the progress made in Mr. Kissinger's month of shuttle diplomacy, the official said, but it was "not inconceivable" that Mr. Kissinger would

have to suspend the talks without completing the agreement during this trip.

The official said Mr. Kissinger was striving to settle the remaining issues of substance with Mr. Assad tonight and tomorrow so that only the drafting would remain.

When he left Israel today, Mr. Kissinger left behind two high officials, National Security Council member Harold Saunders and

Ambassador-at-Large Robert McCloskey, to complete the drafting of the disengagement agreement with Israeli officials.

Last night, he left the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, Alfred Atherton Jr., and legal adviser Carlyle Maw, in Damascus to help with the drafting.

If Mr. Kissinger can complete the agreement, it could be finalized and announced tomorrow.

Nixon Mideast Visit Seen Both Likely and Soon

MIAMI, May 26 (NYT)—White House officials said yesterday that President Nixon was likely to visit the Middle East soon, possibly before or on his way to Moscow next month for a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

Ronald Ziegler, the press secretary, said there was a "distinct possibility" that Mr. Nixon would stop in the Mideast "in the near future." He said no definite plan or schedule had been agreed on. No indication was given when or where in the Middle East the visit would be.

Mr. Ziegler would not state the purpose of Mr. Nixon's Mideast visit, but he noted that the President had been receiving messages from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his peace mission there. Presumably the President's visit would bear on any agreement that Mr. Kissinger may achieve between Israel and Syria.

The press secretary said in a briefing that Mr. Nixon now expected to arrive in Moscow about June 24, but he emphasized that this too was not certain. There was speculation, which Mr. Ziegler did not discourage, that Mr. Nixon would leave Washington on June 22 and stop in Brussels for meetings with West European leaders at NATO headquarters before proceeding to Moscow.

Evidence Said to Prove Payoff Followed Nixon's Talk of Hunt

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT)—The House Judiciary Committee has what its investigators believe is conclusive evidence that a hush-money payment of \$75,000 to Howard Hunt Jr. was initiated on March 21, 1973, a few hours after President Nixon told John Dean 3d that such a payment would "keep the cap on the bottle" of the Watergate scandal.

The evidence, pinpointing the date of the payment to Hunt, a convicted Watergate conspirator, is based on the travel records of Sherman Unger, a Cincinnati lawyer and former Nixon administration official.

Informed of the contents of this article, Ronald Ziegler, press secretary to President Nixon, charged that the information had been "leaked to create a negative inference against the President," who, he said, had never authorized such a payment.

Mr. Unger confirmed, in a telephone interview this weekend, that he was the so-called "mystery witness" whose dinner engagement in Washington, March 21, 1973, was the crucial clue to determining the date of the payment to Hunt.

Mr. Unger's testimony about the dinner party, along with his travel records substantiating the date of the dinner, were central elements of evidence that led a federal grand jury here to indict seven former associates of the President on March 1 for allegedly obstructing the Watergate investigation.

More important, the travel records—receipts for an airline flight from Cincinnati to New York and a New York hotel bill, along with Mr. Unger's pocket appointment book—represent the key to a potential article of impeachment charging President Nixon with obstruction of justice.

The records were turned over to the Judiciary Committee on March 25 by the grand jury and

were examined at a closed impeachment hearing last week. The records rebut a major White House defense of the President—that the date of the payment to Hunt was unclear and that the Senate Watergate committee initially fixed the date at March 20, 1973, which is one day before the date on which, according to Mr. Nixon, he learned of the hush-money payments and the scope of the Watergate cover-up attempt.

Hunt and Frederick LaRue, the former Nixon re-election committee official who served as a go-between in the hush-money payments, both testified at the Senate Watergate hearings that they could not recall the precise date of the March payment.

But LaRue subsequently told a Watergate grand jury that he remembered that the payment had been made the same night he had dinner with a personal friend, whom he identified to the grand jury as Mr. Unger.

Three members of the Judiciary Committee disclosed separately, and Mr. Unger confirmed in the telephone interview, that his travel records proved that the dinner—ironically, in LaRue's apartment at the Watergate complex—was on March 21.

Mr. Unger's testimony, which he said he gave to the grand jury (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Bill Lets Women Join U.S. Services at 17

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., May 26 (Reuters)—President Nixon has struck a blow for women's lib—by allowing women to join the armed forces at the age of 17.

Until now, men could enlist at 17, but women had to wait until 18.

Mr. Nixon signed a bill yesterday at the Florida White House here establishing equal enlistment requirements for both sexes.

Fulbright Is Likely Watergate Victim in Primary Tomorrow

By Lou Cannon

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26 (WP)—Two political assumptions, one peculiar to Arkansas and another that is widely shared across the nation in the wake of Watergate, are being put to the test here Tuesday in an unusual Democratic primary that seems likely to end the career of Sen. William Fulbright.

The larger assumption is that all congressional incumbents, Democrats as well as Republicans, face the electoral retribution of voters who have lost faith in the integrity and effectiveness of their government. This calculation has been the basis of a smooth, well-ordered campaign conducted against Sen. Fulbright by popular Gov. Dale Bumpers, who says that "the people of Arkansas are disappointed that

Congress hasn't been able to exercise leadership during this period of a crippled presidency."

The Arkansas assumption is stated this way by a veteran politician here: "Good Arkansians spend their lives cursing out the Arkansas Gazette and Bill Fulbright for being too radical and internationalist. But every day they read the Gazette and every six years they vote for Fulbright."

Arkansians are still reading the Gazette (circ. 140,000), which regularly lends its best efforts to the denunciation of Gov. Bumpers and to the celebration of Sen. Fulbright. However, every professional sounding in this state, including the senator's own private polls, indicate that Sen. Fulbright appears to be failing in his efforts to gain a sixth term.

Despite a well-financed media (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Gov. Dale Bumpers

Sen. William Fulbright

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Sen. William Fulbright



GUARD—A British soldier watches weekend crowd of shoppers in Belfast.

It's Colonialism or China

Lisbon Coup Awakes No Echoes in Macao

By H.D.S. Greenway

MACAO (WP).—The April coup in Portugal may have brought vast political changes in the homeland and stirred new thoughts of independence in its African territories, but nothing of the sort is even contemplated for this small and slightly decadent colonial peninsula on the south coast of China.

No joyous crowds surged through the quiet streets and cobbled alleys when the coup was announced. No tanks were seen on the banyan-shaded Praia Grande.

Nobody closed the airport because there is no airport. The ferries and hydrofoils which daily bring in thousands of tourists from Hong Kong, 40 miles across the Pearl River estuary, continued uninterrupted service.

The roulette wheels never stopped spinning and the casinos never closed. But the colony's 600-man army garrison did miss a football match on the day the coup was announced.

Views of Peking

Portugal could not give Macao its freedom if it wanted to. The Portuguese have held these 42 square miles for 400 years but Peking considers both Portuguese Macao and British Hong Kong as Chinese territories temporarily occupied by foreign powers.

The Chinese population, which accounts for about 98 percent of Macao's more than 200,000 inhabitants, reacted not at all. For them a coup in Lisbon means nothing. Only the Portuguese were excited.

There are probably no more than 150 persons with Portuguese passports in all Macao and fewer than 1,000 of them were born in Portugal. But even so, the leading Portuguese newspaper, *Gazeta da Manhã*, increased its circulation from 500 to 1,800 in a few days, and in the Solimar cafe, where the Portuguese gather, it is said that the coup replaced cuckoldry as a subject for conversation for at least a few days.

Luis Gonzaga Gomes, director of Macao's radio station, heard of the coup when he received a telephone call from a popular Portuguese singer named Rul de

Mascarenhas, who was in Macao for "April in Portugal week."

The singer had been listening to music on Radio Hong Kong when he heard about the coup.

Morse Code Used

Macao radio had to wait for the word to arrive by Morse code on the official Portuguese news agency broadcast to the Far East before it dared to pass on the news, according to Mr. Gomes.

All the Portuguese officials quickly announced their support for the junta. Lisbon responded by saying that Gen. Nogueira de Carvalho would remain as governor and all would continue as before in Macao.

But it was not quite as before. Censorship was lifted from the press and a group of 38 liberal Portuguese citizens, businessmen, lawyers and policemen formed a "Democratic Center of Macao."

"It is not yet a political party," one of its founders, Jose Manera, explained. "It is more of a political action group. The first step is to raise the level of political consciousness here—

to make people aware of their rights and duties in a democratic society."

But the Portuguese are politically impotent here. Unlike the British in Hong Kong, the Portuguese gave up much of their sovereignty in 1867, following the Cultural Revolution riots here, and economically they are dominated by the Hong Kong Chinese. "A colony of a colony" is the way Macao is often described.

Local residents believe that China still needs Hong Kong as a money-earner and as a window to the West and will not take Macao until it is ready to take back Hong Kong as well.

But one day China will reclaim Macao. That could be any time between next year and 10 to 20 years from now, Peking's unofficial representative, Ho Yin, has been quoted as saying.

Until then, Macao will probably remain politically tolerant. The Inquisition never reached here in the 16th century, nor did the dreaded PIDE—the Portuguese secret police of the 20th-century dictatorship.

Yugoslav Party Convenes Today to Back Tito Policies

BELGRADE, May 26 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia's Communists will begin a four-day congress here tomorrow and which they are expected to reaffirm President Tito's policies as imperative for the future of the country.

The 10th Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists will also include representatives of the Soviet Union and East

European countries who boycotted the last meeting in 1969. President Tito, who was 82 yesterday, will dominate the congress which will acclaim him party president with an unlimited mandate.

Observers say the main significance of the meeting will be to reaffirm President Tito's policies for the future—unity for the multinational state, continuation of the foreign policy of nonalignment and development of Yugoslavia's unique brand of socialism, workers' self-management.

The Soviet bloc countries will send high-ranking delegations. Andrei Kirilenko, a ranking Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, will head the Soviet delegation, and other Warsaw Pact members will also send representatives.

This is only the second Yugoslav congress to be attended by Soviet bloc delegations since Yugoslavia was expelled from the bloc in 1948.

More than 90 foreign delegations are expected to attend, including representatives of most of Western Europe's social democratic parties.

China and Albania, with which Yugoslavia has no party relations, will not send representatives.

Radioactive Material Recovered in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26 (AP).—Two canisters of harmless radioactive material, carried aboard a cargo plane that crashed on Thursday, were recovered yesterday, U.S. Air Force spokesman said.

Col. S.R. Stevenson, commander of Scott Air Base, Ill., said the two canisters—one weighing 230 pounds and the other 15 pounds—were found broken open and buried in mud at the crash site. He said equipment detected no radiation when placed on and inside the containers of "controlled pure water," which contained radioactive isotopes. Four men died in the plane crash.

Italy on Summer Time

ROME, May 26 (Reuters).—Italy went on daylight-saving time today, putting clocks forward an hour to make the country two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

NINA RICCI

SALE DAYS

Tuesday 28

and Wednesday 29

Collection Models

Boutique - Accessories

Hats and Furs

from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

and from 2:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

FABRICS: Wednesday

from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.

20, rue des Capucines



AFRICAN LEADERS—Pedro Pires (right), leader of delegation of African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, with Gil Fernandez, another member of delegation, in London hotel where they met with Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares.

Portugal's Textile Workers Get Pay Rise, End Walkout

LISBON, May 26 (UPI).—About 10,000 textile workers today accepted wage increases and agreed to end a 13-day strike. This eased a labor situation that threatens Portugal's shaky economy.

Textile union officials said the workers would be given an immediate increase of 1,000 escudos (\$140 a month). The only condition was "an immediate return to work," officials said.

The officials said they "recognized that new labor legislation had to be promoted in a climate of civility and calm."

The textile union was the largest single union to quit work since the leaders of the April 25 coup restored their right to strike.

Minimum Level

The 1,000-escudo increase brings textile workers' wages up to the minimum scale of 3,300 escudos (\$462 a month) introduced by the government yesterday.

Meanwhile, scattered strikes continued throughout the country. In Setúbal, 25 miles south of Lisbon, bakers shut off their ovens to back demands for regular working hours.

The minimum wage of 3,300 escudos a month established yesterday by the government was slightly more than half of what workers have been demanding; they want 6,000 a month. The government acknowledged that the move was an "insufficient" first stage and affected only 50 percent of the nation's work force.

The government said it was giving priority to the lowest paid in establishing the minimum wage.

Just Claims

"It is considered that the measures taken now are a first step, necessarily insufficient to satisfy the just claims of the workers, but the only thing considered possible in the actual situation," said a government statement issued after a morning cabinet meeting yesterday.

The statement did not differentiate between sectors or establish an effective minimum age, or minimum hours, but excluded rural workers and domestics, the armed forces and employees in firms with five or fewer people. These would be dealt with separately, it said.

It promised, but did not specify, controls on prices of goods and services, including house rents, and temporarily froze salaries above 7,500 escudos a month.

U.K. Gives Chile Title To a Disputed Frigate

GLASGOW, May 26 (Reuters).—A 214-million, \$33.6-million frigate, the *Lynch*, one of four ships at the center of a labor party dispute over military equipment for Chile, was commissioned yesterday and its ownership title was handed to Chilean Ambassador Eusebio Olsen.

The labor party dispute erupted in April when Foreign Secretary James Callaghan announced that four warships—two frigates and two submarines—would be accepted by the Labor government from a general ban on British arms sales to the Chilean military junta.

Lisbon Pact Seen at Hand

(Continued from Page 1)

The chief difficulty was likely to stem from the insurgents' plans to include the Cape Verde Islands in any agreement.

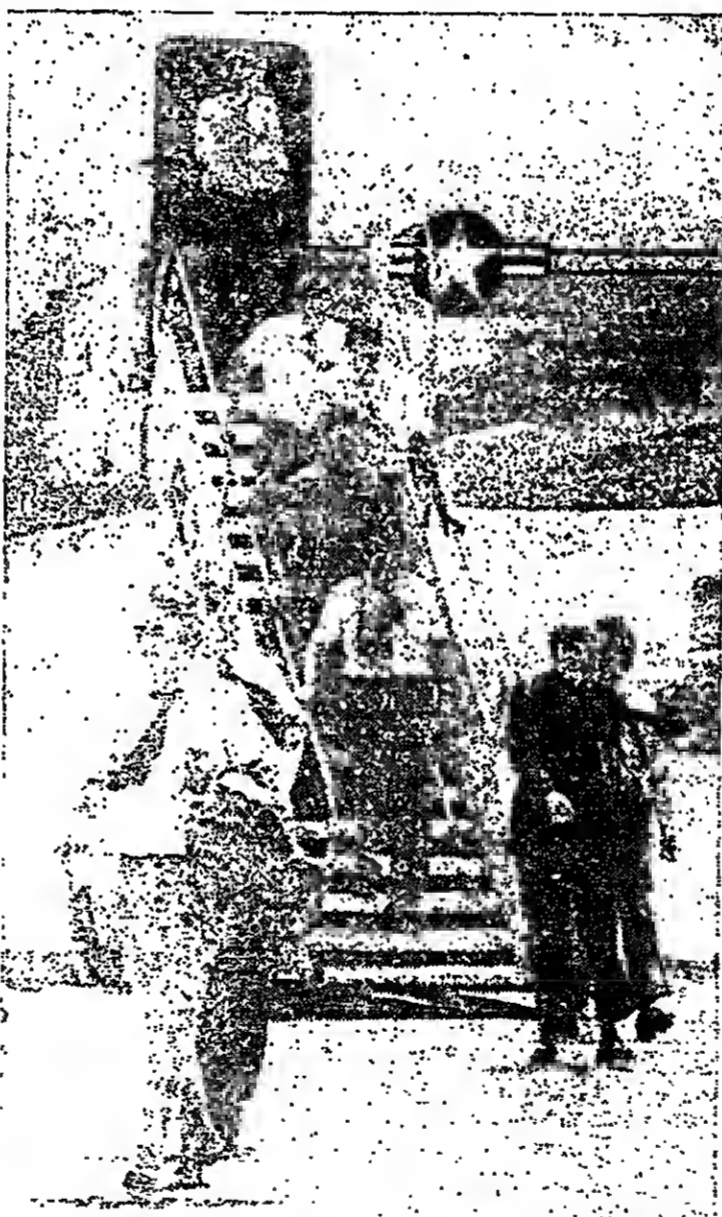
Lisbon Leftists Dispersed

LISBON, May 26 (AP).—Soldiers used tear gas this evening to break up a demonstration that authorities had permitted leftists to stage throughout last night and today, demanding the release of a Cuban Army officer captured in November, 1969, as an adviser to rebels in Portuguese Guinea.

The military authorities ordered broadcasting stations not to report the incidents. Two independent radio stations have protested against what they termed censorship—believed to be the first since the April 25 coup.

The Cuban identified as Capt. Pedro Rodriguez Peraza, 35, was sentenced here in June, 1972, to 10 years and a day in prison. He was released earlier this month under an amnesty, but was put in a military hospital.

A police spokesman said today that Capt. Peraza's status would be clarified in international negotiations. He denied that the Cuban would be exchanged for an agent of the U.S. CIA.



Newsmen traveling with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger being rushed off his plane because of a bomb hoax at the Ben-Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv on Saturday.

Israeli Positions on Golan Attacked by Syrian Craft

TEL AVIV, May 26 (UPI).—Syrian planes attacked Israeli positions on the Golan Heights today for the first time in two weeks the military command said.

An army spokesman said four Syrian MiG-17 jets struck the central sector of the Israeli-held bulge, occupied since the October war. He said the strike caused no casualties. It was the first time since May 10 that the Syrians had mounted such an operation.

The sorties were mounted on the 78th day of artillery duels along the front. The Tel Aviv command reported no casualties in the barrage but said a soldier wounded yesterday had died of his injuries. Today's Syrian shell fire was directed mainly at Israeli positions on Mount Hermon.

Meanwhile, the police said a fire broke out in a plant near Haifa that manufactures arms and ammunition but they said that the explosions that set off the blaze were not caused by sabotage or arson. No one was hurt.

Light planes and helicopters armed with machine guns and rocket launchers were summoned from throughout the region to control the flames. More blasts rocked

Sadat Pushes Plan for Internal Reform

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 26 (NYT).—Although he has been hampered by the delay in achieving a separation of Israeli and Syrian troops, President Anwar Sadat is pushing ahead with his program for the political and economic transformation of Egypt.

Every day brings its share of minor or major news items:

• A few days ago the grandson of Ahmed Orabi, a 19th-century nationalist hero, was released from jail after serving 20 years of a life sentence for subversive activities.

• The day before, the National Assembly discussed plans for the reactivation of the Cairo and Alexandria stock markets, which have been defunct for 20 years, and for making the Egyptian pound convertible.

• And the day before that, a former member of Egypt's highest tribunal, the State Council, was reported to be suing the government in his former court for \$80,000 damages for having been dismissed without cause and later tortured under the Nasser regime.

Rose al Youssef, the weekly that reported the suit, said that there was a "clash" of several hundred former civil servants bringing similar actions. Recently the State Council in a landmark decision, found that all expropriations of private property under Nasser were illegal and had to be reversed.

Abdel Aziz Hegazy, who took over the cabinet as first deputy premier in April, has just spent 10 days in Tehran discussing Iranian investments in Egypt. Not long ago, Iran was described by the Egyptian press as an American dagger pointed at the heart of the Arabs.

Foreign diplomats have defined Mr. Sadat's new policy as "de-Nasserization." The President and his aides reject the term. They say that Mr. Sadat is giving the Egyptian nation a modern cast, but that, far from breaking with the Nasserite revolution of 1952, he is only "correcting past mistakes" while preserving the valid aspects of Nasser's policies.

Mr. Sadat's contention is that the Egyptian Army's crossing of the Suez Canal in the October war was a liberating event that ended Egypt's humiliation and paralyzing self-doubt. It was strong enough to open its doors to the outside world and devote itself to the task of saving its desperately ill economy.

The President presented his program for the next 25 years in a 20,000-word charter, which was submitted to the electorate in a referendum on May 15. Not surprisingly, the document was endorsed by 99.95 percent of the voters.

Summed up, the main points of the program are:

• A call for rapid economic development, which has been called "a matter of life or death" by the head of the Egyptian National Bank.

• An "open door" financial policy to attract private foreign investors by establishing industrial free zones and giving investors liberal terms for the repatriation of their profits and protection against nationalization and expropriation.

While many would-be investors have come to look things over, few major projects have actually begun and most of the economic news in the local papers is written in the future tense.

• Nonalignment in foreign affairs.

• An "open society," in which citizens' rights are protected by the courts against police repression and bureaucratic whim.

• Systematic planning for social development, for the application of science and technology and cultural progress based on both science and the Moslem religion—in other words planning to bring Egypt into the 20th century.

• A pledge to maintain the public sector of the economy while at the same time creating a new capitalist sector to complement it.

Libya Merger Cited

CAIRO, May 26 (AP).—President Sadat told Libyan leaders that, despite their attacks against him, he is still willing to differences and consider a of the two countries, the press said today.

Egyptian newspapers carried a 6,000-word message they said Sadat had sent to Libyan on May 7. They quoted him as saying: "We are still studying any acceptable proposal concerning the steps of the merger."

However, the message Libya against continuing a campaign against Sadat's leadership.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT).—When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is off negotiating in foreign lands, the pace of work slows a bit in the vast reaches of the State Department and action on some vital policy decisions is postponed.

But Mr. Kissinger's top aides maintain that the work goes on, that most of the pressing decisions get made and that the bulk of it is being conducted with Mr. Kissinger's active participation by cable telephone.

The secretary has been away for four weeks on his latest Middle East peace-seeking mission. He is due back this week. But he has many more trips scheduled to Canada, India, the Soviet Union, Japan and Latin America.

How does a bureaucracy of 12-100 function when the boss is away, and what, if any, differences are there between Mr. Kissinger's stewardship in attendance and those of his predecessors, Dean Rusk or the peripatetic John Foster Dulles? Veterans of the Foreign Service remember that when Mr. Dulles attempted to run things from overseas, "confusion" ensued.

Political, Economic Shifts

Kissinger, on the Road, Keeps Decision-Making in His Grasp

By David Binder

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Remote Control

Mr. Rusk never even tried to run things by "remote control," merely receiving and reading department cables when he was traveling, the veterans recall.

Remote control works for Mr. Kissinger in most cases, his defenders say, because he has superior communications and senior deputies in Washington who are attuned to his thinking on most issues, and because he knows most policy matters well enough to react effectively.

As of last Wednesday, the department had sent him 907 cables, an average of almost 40 a day since April 28. Mr. Kissinger sent 583 cables from the Middle East, an average of about 24 a day for the same period.

On matters of urgency, "flash telegrams," as they are called in the department, have reached Mr. Kissinger 25 minutes after they were sent, an aide said.

As an example of quick action, the aide cited the department's response to the May 15 detonation of a nuclear device by India—"the closest thing to a surprise that happened while Henry was away."

Text Is Suggested

"We flash telegraphed him early Saturday morning, maybe about 3 a.m., telling Henry the device had been detonated," he recounted. "About 10 a.m., we cabled a suggested text of the U.S. response to the Indian test—the public line."

"That same day he came back with charges—which were what we put out—that the United States continues to oppose proliferation of nuclear weapons."

"Then the issue was how to handle that question in the meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and the inevitable raising of the question at the CENTO [Central Treaty Organization] meeting. Our suggestions went out Sunday noon. We had answers back in time for the opening of business on Monday with changes, additions and subtractions."

Mr. Kissinger had expected that he would be home in time to see Mr. Ohira last Monday afternoon and attend the annual four-nation CENTO meeting on Thursday. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush had to step in "without a helluva lot of warning," an aide said, as he did also in meetings with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and a delegation from the Supreme Soviet.

More Smoothly

"It worked out a lot more smoothly than it had any right to," a Kissinger aide said.

Two other top assistants assert that the department actually gets more done when Mr. Kissinger is away because he has the habit of letting things pile up on his desk when he is here.

His surrogates, Mr. Rush, who is named yesterday as White House economic coordinator, and the State Department executive assistants, Lawrence Eagleburger and George Springsteen, are old hands at managing bureaucracies and they are accustomed to keeping the flood of paper moving.

"Nobody says it works as well as if he were here," a deputy aide said. "But the Middle East might have blown up again if he stayed here; so you have to make your choices. Obviously you can't do it forever and you can't do it too frequently. You can't give him the depth and the nuances in cables. Another limiting factor is the strain—how long can you take shuffling back and forth physically? But there have been no major disasters this month. If there had been, he would have had to come back earlier."

This aide asserted that in some instances Mr. Kissinger's decision-making capability was hampered at a distance when he sent him a telegram without the context of the pressure of 15 people trying to get in to see him—so he focuses on the problem and respond swiftly."

However, major problems arise in terms of presentation to Congress, which requires Kissinger's presence, and such as the negotiation of new strategic arms limits with the Soviet Union, which must attend policy-making sessions with other administration leaders.

Washington, May 26 (NYT).—Mikhail Rostropovich, the Russian cellist, arrived here today on a two-week tour which he described as a "concert tour."

Mr. Rostropovich, 46, brought his Newfoundland Kuzya, carried two cello cases down the steps of the plane.

He told newsmen: "I want to stress the fact that both my family remain Soviet and I love very deeply in try and my people." It been speculation both in and abroad that the might annul his Soviet citizenship.

Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and his driving in London yesterday

Rostropovich Arrives in London for 2-Year Stay

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist, arrived here today on a two-week tour which he described as a "concert tour."

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Premier's Pa Suffers Setback in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, May 26 (AP).—The Socialist Party also emerged as unexpected in today's Luxembourg elections, with the Christian Democrats of outgoing Pierre Werner the big winners.

The election results are conditions under which victory of coalition government could be formed.

The extent of the setback from the Christian Democrats surprised most observers. The party has ruled the duchy, which has a population of 400,000, either alone or in coalition for the last 55 years.

According to unofficial figures, the Christian Democrats lost the largest single party, 35-seat parliament, but only 18 members as opposed to the outgoing house. 72 were added to the parliament before the election.

The other ex-coalition partners, the Liberals, will have 11 seats. But the big news is the Socialists, who have 17 seats against 10 in the outgoing house. A group of right-wing Socialists have 5 seats against 3 in the outgoing house. Communists also lost 5 seats.

No Change in Policy Economy Is Weathering The Storm, Nixon Says

By John Herbers

MIAMI, May 26 (NYT).—President Nixon told the American people yesterday that the material quality of life in this country had been maintained at an "unparalleled level" despite inflation and unemployment and that there are "encouraging signs today that the worst is behind us."

Watergate May Defeat Fulbright

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign, Sen. Fulbright has been unable to disassociate himself from what Gov. Bumpers calls "the problems of Washington," a phrase embracing inflation, the energy shortage, Watergate and diminishing confidence in government.

"He is trying to make Watergate rub off on me," the 69-year-old Sen. Fulbright complains. "I am not a politician. I am a man."

Mr. Bumpers is succeeding in this aim, assisted both by his own personal campaigning and by Sen. Fulbright's increasingly strident attacks on the governor. Frustrated by Gov. Bumpers' refusal to debate him, Sen. Fulbright has tried to turn the unpopularity of Washington politicians in general and President Nixon in particular to his own advantage.

"Nothing would make Richard Nixon happier than a Fulbright defeat on May 28th," proclaims one of Sen. Fulbright's aides. "The anti-Nixon tone of the Fulbright campaign is based upon a poll by political scientist Jim Rancho of Arkansas, which shows that two out of three Arkansians now disapprove of Mr. Nixon. The President was overwhelmingly in Arkansas in the election in 1972."

The anti-Nixon tone of the Fulbright campaign is based upon a poll by political scientist Jim Rancho of Arkansas, which shows that two out of three Arkansians now disapprove of Mr. Nixon. The President was overwhelmingly in Arkansas in the election in 1972.

When the campaign started two months ago, a private poll showed that the 49-year-old governor had an incredible 91 percent favorable job rating, a finding that drove the Fulbright media experts to the unusual tactic of pranking him. Mr. Fulbright has been on television while conceding that he was unqualified to be senator.

The Fulbright ads concede more than Gov. Bumpers' popularity. They also in some respects are an admission of Sen. Fulbright's own unpopularity with Arkansians, many of whom view him as remote, aging and more interested in international problems than in his home state.

A random poll of 30 Arkansians voters produced 14 who volunteered criticisms of Sen. Fulbright and only nine who said they planned to vote for him. He's been there too long, and "He's out of touch" were two of the recurring criticisms. Two voters, both in their 20s, said that Sen. Fulbright "talked down to people."

The black vote is crucial to Sen. Fulbright's hopes. One of his strategists says that he must win the black community by a 3-1 vote in order to defeat Gov. Bumpers. A voter turnout of 500,000 is expected, with a fifth to a sixth of it black.

Sen. Fulbright is still remembered among some blacks for his long opposition to civil rights legislation and even for his role in the first campaign in 1944 when he said, "I am not for Negro participation in our primary elections and I do not approve social equality." But he gained black support by opposing the nomination of Harold Carr to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Fulbright said that 70 percent of the black vote against segregationist James Johnson in 1968.

"For some people," he said, "these changes have meant a severe strain on the family budget, shorter working hours and even the loss of a job. But the majority of Americans have come through this period well."

Furthermore, he said, there are signs that the administration's economic policies are paying off. Thus, there will be no major change in policy. The minor changes Mr. Nixon announced are as follows:

- He appointed Kenneth Rush, the deputy secretary of state, as counselor to the President for economic policy, to coordinate economic policies throughout the administration. Mr. Rush will have cabinet rank, will mediate disputes between various officials, particularly Secretary of the Treasury William Simon and Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

- He urged Congress to set up a permanent unit to succeed the Cost of Living Council, the authority of which will expire on June 30. He said that what was needed was a "small, flexible organization" in the White House, a "cost of living task force" that would monitor wages, prices, industry bottlenecks, shortages and other factors that bear on inflation. The task force would have only advisory authority.

- He has directed the Council of Economic Advisors to establish a "high-level group" to study the prospect of a shortage of capital for investment. Mr. Nixon said this was as serious a threat to the economy as the shortage of food and materials. This advisory group would be charged with devising measures to deal with the problem.

Basically, Mr. Nixon said, his administration will pursue its current policies; an emphasis on increasing supplies of products, opposition to the tax cut that Senate Democrats are pressing, holding the federal budget to a level of \$300 billion for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and support of the Federal Reserve Board's "tight money" actions.

"Harsh Medicine"

"The requirements for full economic recovery may sound like harsh medicine—budgetary restraint, no tax cut, tight money—but there is no alternative," he said. "I wish I could tell you that there is a way out of the present inflation without such measures, but there is not. We cannot spend our way to prosperity. Neither can we achieve prosperity or price stability by putting America back into a straitjacket of controls."

But the President saw a silver lining on some of the economic storm clouds.

"Despite a dip in the first three months of this year resulting from the energy crisis, personal incomes today—after inflation and after taxes—are still 14 percent higher than they were five years ago," he said.

Real income for the first quarter of this year, however, was lower than it was in the final quarter of 1973.

"The number of Americans working today is at a record level. While the rate of those unemployed has risen only slightly," Mr. Nixon said. "And the quality of life in America—the ability to feed, clothe and house our people—has continued at an unparalleled level."

The unemployment rate in April was 5 percent.

"Our efforts to dampen inflation are also beginning to pay off," he said. "The chief causes of inflation last year, and in the first few months of this year, were the increases in food and energy prices. As the shortages of food have eased in the past several months, the wholesale costs of basic food items have declined sharply. Prices of wheat, corn, soybeans, beef, hogs and chicken are all down."

The annual rate of inflation for the first quarter of this year, as measured by the gross national product, was 11.5 percent.

flation. An even stronger endorsement was made in a commencement address at Upsala College in East Orange, N.J., by a fellow Reserve Board member, Andrew Brimmer. The texts of both speeches were made available here.

Gives Analysis Results

Mr. Brimmer disclosed the results of a special analysis testing the effects of three ways of cushioning unemployment, each costing \$1 billion—a tax cut, larger government procurement or public-service jobs. He found that "the largest and most rapid short-run impact on employment would be produced by the public employment program," with "two to three times the number of jobs generated by each of the other alternatives at the end of one year."

Mr. Burns, speaking of public-service jobs, emphasized that "this particular means of easing especially troublesome situations of unemployment will not add permanently to governmental costs."

In his address he struck one new note—an appeal for more "discipline" in consumer spending.



THE GRADUATE—Streaker dashing past University of Colorado faculty members in Boulder, Colo., to get degree from the dean at right. He majored in business.

Payoff Dated To Nixon Talk Nixon Still Firm on Evidence After Jaworski Court Move

By Anthony Ripley

(Continued from Page 1)

jury late last year, "long before March 21 took on any importance to me," could prove to be a critical factor in the outcome of the impeachment proceedings.

As related by the Judiciary Committee members from the grand jury evidence they saw, and affirmed by Mr. Unger, the following are the main ingredients in what one congressman called "the case of the smoky fireplace":

- On the night in question, LaRue had dinner at his apartment with Mr. Unger and Manyan Miličan, another former campaign official. LaRue said that a key to remembering that the dinner was the same night as the payment of the silence money was that the fireplace in the apartment had malfunctioned, filling the apartment with smoke.

- Earlier that day, allegedly at the instruction of former Attorney General John Mitchell, LaRue took \$75,000 in \$100 bills remaining from secret campaign funds and sealed them in a plain, 8 1/2-by-11-inch envelope. Following the dinner, LaRue asked Mr. Miličan to drive to Potomac, Md., a Washington suburb, and leave the envelope in the mailer at the home of William Blittman, then Hunt's defense attorney.

- The following day, Mr. Blittman gave the envelope, still sealed, to Hunt.

The significance of Mr. Unger's testimony and records is illustrated by the alleged "cover story" listed in the grand jury indictment of H. R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff; John Ehrlichman, the former domestic adviser to Mr. Nixon; Mr. Mitchell, and four others for their alleged roles in the cover-up.

Nixon Talk Cited

The grand jury charged that one overt act was Mr. Nixon's meeting the morning of March 21 with Mr. Haldeman and Dean. At the time, Dean was the White House legal counsel.

According to the edited transcripts of Watergate tape recordings, transcripts made public early this month by the President, Dean told Mr. Nixon that Hunt was threatening to reveal "seamy" activities he had performed for the White House unless he received \$120,000.

At one point in the transcripts, Mr. Nixon said to Dean: "Just looking at the immediate problem, don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation damn soon?"

Dean replied that he had discussed it with Mr. Mitchell. The President then said: "It seems to me we have to keep the cap on the bottle that much, or we don't have any options."

Later in the March 21 discussion, the transcript shows, Mr. Nixon said of the Hunt payment: "Would you agree that that's the prime thing that you damn well better get done?"

"Obviously," Dean replied, "he ought to be given some signal anyway."

According to the White House transcript, Mr. Nixon uttered an expletive and said, "Get it." Some members of the Judiciary Committee disclosed last week that the full sentence they heard on the March 21 tape was "God damn it, get it." Other members said that they remembered it as "For Christ's sake, get it."

The grand jury indictment alleged that 30 minutes after the meeting ended Mr. Haldeman telephoned Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Mitchell telephoned LaRue and "authorized" payment of \$75,000 "for the benefit of Mr. Hunt," that the money was delivered to Hunt's lawyer that night and that Mr. Mitchell "assured" Mr. Ehrlichman the following day that Hunt was not a "problem" any longer.

House Votes Aid Raise
For Disabled Veterans

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—The House of Representatives voted last week to increase benefits by \$566 million for American military veterans disabled in service and their dependents.

The bill now goes to President Nixon for signature.

The House also passed and sent to the President stopgap legislation to prevent 285,000 veterans in school from losing their education benefits while the Senate and House consider a comprehensive education bill.

Both votes were unanimous.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT).—President Nixon continues to hold fast to his position that he must defend the presidency by refusing to turn over evidence sought in two major Watergate criminal cases.

Ronald Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said in Miami that Mr. Nixon met with his staff yesterday morning at his home in nearby Key Biscayne to review the week's events.

"He weighs every factor as he reviews the various proceedings," Mr. Ziegler said in a news briefing yesterday. "He has a unique responsibility. He has to act not on what he considers the popular political appeal but on how he views his constitutional responsibilities and the duties of his office."

"He is determined that his defense against successive encroachments on the confidentiality of his office is right," Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler also announced that President Nixon would cooperate with the House Judiciary Committee in attempting to make his income-tax records available as part of the committee's impeachment investigation.

Mr. Ziegler dropped short of promising that Mr. Nixon would deliver the records to the committee, but promised that the President's counsel would consult with the committee's staff to try to agree on providing the information "under appropriate safeguards."

Last Monday, in the dispute over evidence, Federal District Judge John Sirica ordered the tapes of 64 conversations turned over to the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, for use in preparations for trying the case against seven former Nixon aides and campaign officials charged with conspiring to cover up the June, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate office building.

On Friday, the White House appealed the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals, but Mr. Jaworski replied immediately by attempting to move the controversy directly to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Jaworski asserted, for the first time, in the appeal petition

that the conversations, all but one of which include the President, had occurred in the course of a "criminal conspiracy" to obstruct justice.

It was the closest that Mr. Jaworski had come to a public accusation against the President. Mr. Ziegler was asked if the President would obey a "definitive" order of the Supreme Court, as Mr. Nixon said he would last year in the controversy over other tape recordings sought by former special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Mr. Ziegler declined to "speculate," and would neither confirm nor deny that the President still intended to obey only a "definitive" ruling. He said that he did not want to "get into that."

The other major Watergate action brought by Mr. Jaworski in which Mr. Nixon is attempting to withhold evidence concerns the 1971 burglary by the White House "plumbers" unit of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Ford Urges Compliance

DETROIT, May 26 (UPI).—President Nixon can prove his innocence only by handing over everything requested by the House Judiciary Committee, Ford Motor Co. chairman Henry Ford 2d said yesterday.

"I don't think there is any other basis on which to clear himself if he is innocent, and I think they (the committee members) should have everything," the auto executive said.

3 Die as Helicopter
Hits Home in U.S.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26 (AP).—A pilot, a radio reporter and a young boy were killed in the crash of a radio station traffic helicopter into a home here.

WRVA reporter Howard Bloom, 30; pilot Walter Cottrill Jr., 43; and Michael Wilson, 10, died Friday when the craft fell through the roof of the Wilson home. The boy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, their daughter, Susan, 12, and another son, Timothy, 9 months, were injured, none seriously.

Housing Segregation Eases In U.S. South, Survey Finds

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—Housing segregation in many Southern cities loosened during the 1960s, a major study of racial residential patterns indicates.

In most cases the changes were slight, but a prominent demographer said the study shows that a long-term trend toward more and more rigid segregation was reversed during the decade. In virtually every Southern city examined, the study showed that in 1970 there were more black families living in the same areas as whites and nonwhites than there were in 1960.

The changes were most dramatic in Southern cities that have large groups of families of Latin American origin. It suggests that these groups are having an easier time integrating than are American blacks.

The study is a computer analysis of 1970 census data conducted by researchers at the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty. Its results can be compared with identical analyses conducted of the 1950, 1960 and 1970 censuses.

Pattern of Change

Such comparisons, according to Karl Taeuber, director of the research, show the following pattern in changes over the last decade:

- Racial segregation increased significantly in virtually every American city analyzed during the 1940s and in the South during the 1950s.

- The trend began to change in the 1960s in the Northern cities—segregation became less rigid.

- In the 1960s, according to the new analysis, the trend toward segregation was also reversed in Southern cities—more white and nonwhite families were apt to live in the same blocks.

The institute's analysis does not include housing patterns in the suburbs. It is limited only to blocks within a central city. Other

studies have shown that metropolitan segregation—at least of Negroes and whites—on the whole changed little in the 1960s. The proportion of the suburban population that was black in 1970 was about 5 percent, roughly the same as it was in 1960.

The new study contains no explanation for the change in Southern cities. Mr. Taeuber speculated that it probably is due to two factors—the economic advantage of nonwhite families and open-housing laws which give nonwhites a legal tool for prying open white neighborhoods.

Mr. Taeuber also observed that the amount of desegregation in Southern housing patterns was small. "What is important is that the trend toward increased segregation has been broken," he said.

The analysis covers 109 cities.

Latin Americans

The sharpest changes in the last 10 years have occurred in those cities where the nonwhite population includes not only blacks but persons of Latin American origin, primarily Cubans and Mexican-Americans.

For example, sharp declines in segregation were reported for San Antonio, Texas, and San Diego, Calif., cities with large Mexican-American populations, and Miami, which has a large new Cuban population.

The changes in the extent of segregation in those cities were much more dramatic than those in Southern cities where the population is composed almost entirely of blacks and whites.

Mr. Taeuber observed that such comparisons might indicate that persons of foreign extraction have less trouble being integrated with whites than do American blacks. He said comparisons with previous census analyses show that foreign-born populations such as the Chinese have become more widely dispersed than the black populations in many cities.

Court Challenges Are Near

Reversal of Calley Conviction Seen Likely

By Wayne King

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 26 (NYT).—Although still a military prisoner and dishonorably discharged from the Army, former 1st Lt. William Calley appears to be living well while he awaits civilian court action that some authorities—including the judge in the case himself—say has a good chance of reversing altogether his conviction on charges of mass murder of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

Calley, who has been free from his house arrest on personal bond since Feb. 27, now comes and goes as he pleases—with the exception of having to elude newsmen—driving about the city of Columbus in a white Mercedes-Benz sports car loaned to him by a sympathizer, taking flying lessons at \$17 an hour and preparing for courses he has signed up for at a local college.

He is not employed, although his attorney says he has received a number of job offers he is mulling over. The exact amount contained in the defense fund raised through contributions is not known, but is said to be substantial—into six figures.

Calley's appeals and reviews within the military system are now complete, and he has two important challenges pending in federal court.

The first, to be argued early next month, demands disclosure by the Army of all material relevant to Calley's conviction—including the so-called "Peers Report," the secret Army investigation of the My Lai incident said to contain information on whether Army higher-ups tried to conceal the massacre. Also sought are any eyewitness accounts of the incident and any reports made to the government by the so-called "plumbers" unit involved in the Watergate affair. The White House unit is alleged to have covertly inquired into the My Lai case.

That move is preliminary to the major action by the Calley defense attorneys to overturn the military conviction on constitutional grounds.

Federal Judge Robert Elliott of the Georgia Middle District Court, who released Calley on \$1,000 personal bond, has agreed to hear the arguments June 24. Judge Elliott, in a highly unusual public statement, has already said in court, in response to prodding by prosecution attorneys, that he felt Calley would be successful in

his suit to overturn the conviction.

The assessment is based in part on the legal similarities between the Calley case and that of Army Capt. Howard Levy, who was convicted for disobeying an order and other offenses in refusing to train Army medics for Vietnam duty. At least one of the same articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice used to convict Calley—that dealing with conduct unbecoming an officer—was ruled unconstitutional in the Levy case.

Calley's attorneys, most notably Houston Gordon of Covington, Tenn., himself a former Army officer, who was forbidden the opportunity to defend Calley in the court-martial proceedings, also argue that numerous procedural errors were committed in convicting the lieutenant.

Regardless of the outcome, it is

quite possible that Calley will be free on parole within a matter of months.

This arises from the action of Army Secretary Howard Calloway in cutting Calley's 20-year sentence—which had already been reduced previously from life imprisonment—to 10 years.

The rather preferential treatment for a convicted mass murderer prompted the Atlanta Constitution to comment sarcastically: "At the present rate of progress, Lt. William C. Calley ought to be headed for a Congressional Medal of Honor."

Most Georgians, particularly in Columbus, share that view—but without the sarcasm. Several callers to a radio "talk show" on a Columbus station recently suggested the former lieutenant be given a medal, or accorded some other form of support.

SLA, Black Army Said to Join In a Message to Miss Hearst

LOS ANGELES, May 26 (AP).

—The search for Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris continued today as authorities studied a tape recording with a voice alleged to be that of a woman, field marshal in the Symbionese Liberation Army.

The tape recording was received late yesterday by radio station KPFA of Berkeley. It carries the voices of a woman claiming to be a general field marshal of the SLA and a man who said he was the minister of cultural affairs for the Black Liberation Army.

An FBI spokesman said today that his office has no evidence of other radical groups aiding the SLA, believed to be a small group of about 20 to 35 members. But he said, "Any fugitive tries to connect up with people who are already to him."

The woman, who identified herself as "General Field Marshal Cabrella of the federated forces of the Symbionese Liberation Army," said that her message was intended for Miss Hearst and the Harris.

"If you have not received our message through proper channels, I say to you, 'Regroup, do nothing in haste—we will unite in time.'"

Coalition Announced

The woman announced formation of a coalition, the United People's Liberation Army. She said that she was a war council member of the group and was authorized to speak on its behalf. "This united front of urban guerrilla organizations was forged out of an emergency meeting after the events in Los Angeles last week," she said.

She apparently referred to the shootout May 17 between police and SLA members which left six SLA members dead, including the terrorist leader, Donald DeFreeze, who called himself General Field Marshal Clinque.

The FBI agent in charge of the Hearst case, Charles Bates, said that he had never heard of the "United People's Liberation Army." "From what I know about the tape, it doesn't appear to come from Patricia Hearst or the Harris."

The other person on the tape identified himself as Thurgood Abdul Aziz, the minister of cultural affairs on the Black Liberation Army.

New Rule

He said that because of the Los Angeles shootout, the group has decided that no more than three members would occupy one location at any time. "Six soldiers are too many comrades to lose in one attack."

The Los Angeles Times said in today's editions that, through her job as a clerk-typist at the University of California at Berkeley, Mrs. Harris had access to daily showing when Miss Hearst might be attending classes and

where and how she might spend her free time.

Officers found a notebook that apparently had belonged to Mrs. Harris and contained notes about Miss Hearst and the words "guns and action."

Miss Hearst, 30, was a student at the University of California at Berkeley when she was dragged from her apartment Feb. 4. The SLA claimed credit for the kidnapping. Miss Hearst subsequently said she had joined her captors and is sought by authorities on kidnap, assault and other charges.

U.S. Aide Gives Top Priority to Europe, Japan

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).

—Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush said today there can be no higher priority for the United States than encouraging Japan and Western Europe "to join us in giving fresh creativity to our alliances."

The State Department's second highest official, who has been acting secretary in the absence of Henry Kissinger and who has been named President Nixon's chief economic coordinator, declared that the U.S. partnership with Europe and Japan has deterred major threats to mutual security for more than two decades.

"Now we are in the process of adjusting our relationships to new international conditions, many of them the result of our mutual successes," he said in a commencement address at Tulane University in Gretnville, Tenn.

Mr. Rush said that alliances which once drew their sole motivating force from fear of aggression must now define new and positive purposes. He referred to negotiations for mutual and balanced reduction of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact powers and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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U.S. Expended
\$5.9 Million on
LBJ Property

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).

—The federal government spent approximately \$5.9 million on property owned by the late President Lyndon Johnson while he was in office, the House Government Operations Committee has reported.

The committee, which disclosed earlier that \$17.1 million has been spent on President Nixon's properties, said most of the funds for the Johnson properties were spent on security facilities.

Included in the \$5.9 million was an estimated \$3,573,000 spent by the Department of Defense and the White House Communications Agency for communications support in connection with the LBJ Ranch in Texas, where the President spent most of his vacations. The committee said in a report.

The \$5.9 million also includes \$700,000 for office space for Mr. Johnson in the Federal Office Building in Austin, Texas.

In addition, \$15,000 was spent for installation and repair of secret service facilities at another Johnson Ranch and \$34,000 for work at a hangar on the LBJ Ranch. The committee also reported that the White House Communications Agency for communications support in connection with the LBJ Ranch in Texas, where the President spent most of his vacations. The committee said in a report.

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Inflation and Watergate

Watergate is the great topic of discussion in the United States today, but inflation is the great worry. Although the rate may not be as high in America as elsewhere, it is higher than has been known for many years, and the circumstances surrounding it are baffling. It is not the result of war, or preparation for war (although it may be in part the result of war), and it comes in the midst of the most profound international economic uncertainty.

Given the extent of American economic strength—which is very great—it would seem that all the United States really has to fear, as Franklin D. Roosevelt so memorably said in a more desperate situation more than 40 years ago, is fear itself. But where is the voice now that can say that, and carry conviction?

"The storms are abating," President Nixon told the country on Saturday. And he might well be right, although economists are at odds both about the nature of the storms and the degree of their abatement. But words from the White House, these days, do not win instant respect, and the actions the President proposes—"budgetary restraint, no tax cut, tight money"—however wise under the circumstances, do not appeal to the public imagination. By comparison with the drastic innovations of the New Deal they do not seem as "barbaric medicine" as Mr. Nixon termed them, but to accept them as sufficient for the day requires a confidence in the administration which has been dissipated by Watergate.

It would be wrong to place all the uncertainty on the current crop of scandals and the prospect of impeachment. In that satire on the Hoover era, "Of Thee I Sing," President Wintergreen warns his vice-president, Throttlebottom, against making speeches because they send the stock market down. And when Throttlebottom asks how to make the stock market go up, Wintergreen brought the curtain and the house down with a heartfelt: "I wish I knew!"

But Watergate has interfered, sadly, with the ability of the country and its government to concentrate on discussions of the nature of the economic condition, and the measures that might be employed to improve it. Even the appointment of Kenneth Rush as counselor to the President on economic matters awakened questioning whether, as one Democratic senator put it, this was a "serious attempt" to cope with the problem or "just another public relations gesture." This might be dismissed as mere partisanship, but it does reflect the crisis of confidence that exists.

Mr. Nixon is trying to ride out one storm—the storm over Watergate. This is clearly not abating. The country must ride out Watergate and "slumpflation." Neither is of an intensity that threatens the basic American political or economic structure. But the combination, in a world that will not permit the United States to go off in a corner and wait out the stresses, is troublesome.

The Duke of Jazz

Edward Kennedy Ellington did not like the word "jazz" as applied to the idiom which he transmuted from the sound of little smoke-filled honky-tonks on the disreputable verge of a society to moving music of great concert halls and cathedrals at its most respectable center. But jazz it was, and jazz it probably will remain, with its sharp echoes of the sadness and the joy—and, thanks in no small part to the Duke—the aspirations of a race that flourished

in Africa, was shaped and often brutally malformed in America, and has now found many voices to tell of those deep-biting experiences. Duke Ellington was not alone in finding the breadth of artistic emotion that jazz contained, but in the authenticity and subtlety with which he wrought it, in the impact of his own vivid personality upon it, he did more than any other individual to give jazz its greatness. The Duke is gone, but his memory and his legacy are imperishable.

India's Nuclear Threat

The nations which have supplied India with the nuclear reactors, fissionable material and technology that have enabled New Delhi to explode an atomic device have an obligation before mankind now to act together to contain this new threat of nuclear proliferation. It is essential not to be diverted by political or diplomatic considerations, or by protestations from India that its explosions are intended for peaceful uses and are not in violation of the 1970 Nonproliferation Treaty, which New Delhi has never signed.

Canada is rightly showing the way by suspending its aid to India's atomic energy program. Other donors, such as the United States, the Soviet Union and France, have a moral, if not a legal, obligation to do the same and to respond favorably to Ottawa's call for joint consideration of "the broad international implications" of India's action.

The argument that the five present nuclear powers, having known sin, may not point their finger at India is like saying that a sixth wrong can make a right. The fact that nuclear weapons have spread as far as they have—and are only beginning to be subjected to useful measures of arms control—makes it even more vital to prevent them from proliferating further, beyond the possibility of control.

Moreover, the five present nuclear-weapons countries are the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, accepted by the world community as possess-

ing special responsibilities for peace. The fire-break between them and other countries, reinforced by the Nonproliferation Treaty, can only be breached at the world's peril. If nuclear weapons spread further—coming into the hands of demagogic dictators and even organizations of terrorists and criminals—dangerous instabilities will replace the relatively stable nuclear balance that now exists, based on concepts of mutual deterrence.

Canada has taken the lead in calling for action because of the supposition that the plutonium used in the Indian explosion came from a Canadian reactor. And Canada has made it clear repeatedly—as has the Nonproliferation Treaty—that there is no such thing as a "peaceful" nuclear explosion distinguishable from a military blast.

The Nonproliferation Treaty, for this very reason, provides for the supply of peaceful explosive services by the nuclear countries to other nations at cost if and when such explosions become safe and economically advantageous. But that possibility, once thought close at hand, has receded further and further into the future with each experimental test. Many experts believe the pursuit of this will-of-the-wisp, which threatens more damage than gain, should now be abandoned. It is hardly likely that India can develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives more quickly than the major nuclear powers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Politics Before Children

Citing Washington's "deep disappointment" in the alleged failure of Vietnamese Communists to show a genuine commitment to peace, the U.S. government has insisted that the United Nations Children's Fund not use American money to help finance new programs for child aid in North Vietnam and Communist-held areas of the South. It is the American people who should be disappointed that their government could stoop to put politics ahead of the welfare of children anywhere.

UNICEF has a long and honorable record of scrupulously nonpolitical assistance to children in more than 100 countries, including compassionate aid to both sides during the Nigerian civil war. It has supported child aid programs in South Vietnam since 1956 and has earmarked \$11.2 million for the

South in the disputed new program that encompasses all of Indochina.

The U.S. government, on the contrary, has a shameful history of neglect for child welfare in Vietnam, even in the South. It was only after the most intensive prodding from Congress and private citizens that the administration agreed recently to step up its contribution to the South's war-devastated children—including thousands of illegitimate offspring of U.S. servicemen—to a meager \$7.2 million.

Fortunately, UNICEF has adequate resources and resolve to go ahead with its plan to help primary schools in North Vietnam and child health services in Communist-held areas of the South without official American support. Individual Americans can help by contributing directly to UNICEF's humanitarian effort. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 27, 1899

NEW YORK—Coney Island, New York's popular summer resort, was almost wiped out by a fire which broke out yesterday morning. Eight square blocks were burned out and fully 300 hotels, saloons, bathing pavilions, dancing halls, galleries and other structures were destroyed. It is thought that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary, but fortunately, as of this writing, no lives have been reported lost.

Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1924

NEW YORK—Mr. Victor Herbert, the conductor and composer and one of the best-known figures in New York musical and theatrical circles for the past 50 years, dropped dead from heart failure yesterday as he was entering the office of his physician. He was born in Dublin in 1859. Among his works are "The Captain," "The Wizard of the Nile," "The Fortune Teller," "The Sign of the Cross," "The Serenade" and "The Girl of the Year."



Nothing Ado About Much

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—Something seems to have gone wrong with the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This has been meeting intermittently for 18 months with the idea of more or less formalizing détente between Communist and non-Communist blocs facing each other on the continent.

The Russians, who had actually urged the meeting for years before it finally began, have suddenly reversed their field. Meanwhile, several Western participants appear to be souring.

CSCE, as it is known in today's diplomatic jargon, is part of the package in which West and East are trying to foster détente by acknowledging the European status quo left over from World War II and Communism's conquests while at the same time promoting freedom in the East and reducing defense costs.

Moscow is most interested in de jure ratification of frontiers dividing its sphere from the West. The Western countries are trying to insure certain minimal guarantees of freedom of thought and movement in the Soviet area.

Other Bargaining

CSCE is linked to other bargaining—mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR), SALT and bilateral trade, above all between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., all are related to the objective of détente and to compromising the needs and desires of each bloc, subject to the agreement of neutrals in between. At CSCE, which includes the United States and Canada, every European government except Albania is represented. Many are nonaligned.

The argument that had been slowly shaping up was between Russia, wishing a very precise commitment against any change of frontiers, and the West, seeking Soviet guarantees to extend freedom within its sphere.

The West was reluctant to concede "inviolability" of frontiers, only to agree they could not be altered by violent means. It didn't wish to frustrate an even-

tual peaceful unification of Germany, for example. Russia was balky about modifying its political system to suit Western concepts of freedom.

Yet progress snailed forward. Leonid Brezhnev was personally committed to détente, despite the opposition of some Kremlin hardliners, and the Soviet boss had confirmed his commitment to Western leaders like Georges Pompidou, Willy Brandt and Richard Nixon. He wanted CSCE to wind up its Geneva phase successfully this spring to enable him to push for a summit in Helsinki before August, where all 35 chiefs of government would put their seal on accord.

Few Achievements

But Brezhnev hasn't achieved what he hoped. The U.S.A.'s Soviet trade program is in trouble with Congress. MBFR is in stalemate; SALT is moving very slowly. CSCE hasn't yet stamped its OK on Soviet map-making after World War II and it embarrasses Moscow to hear all the talk here on freedom of movement and opinion when it is having trouble with dissidents at home.

Yet West European participants also are fed up with Soviet stonewalling on "basket three" as the section on human rights is called because of its agenda number. Some Westerners are starting to murmur the obvious. What can be done if Russia gives guarantees of liberty—and then starts to renege on them after winning its own point on European frontiers?

It's big trade-off had been shaping up: More Western yield on the issue that was paramount in Soviet eyes, "inviolability" of borders; and more Soviet yield on the paramount issue for the West, widening channels in what is once called the Iron Curtain.

More Cautious

However, since the negotiators returned here late last month from a long Easter recess, the Soviet attitude has become noticeably cautious. The Rus-

sians even rejected language on particular clauses which they previously had accepted. Before Easter they assured Western diplomats they would be more generous than expected on "basket three"—once accord was reached on frontiers. No such flexibility has materialized.

What has gone wrong? Brezhnev is committed to reducing tension in the West, possibly to strengthen his rear while facing a hostile China. But maybe the Soviet leader is worried that détente takes too long to achieve. Meanwhile, he sees Washington gaining influence in the Middle East at Moscow's expense and holding up the promise of commercial goodies.

Or maybe Pompidou's death, Brazil's political demise and the possible disappearance of Nixon have suddenly changed the picture. Russian chiefs have always been used to dealing with individual foreign peers. Now these have either vanished or are sliding into limbo. Does Brezhnev have an embarrassed feeling that his hand is outstretched and there's nobody around to shake it?

Meanwhile, on the High Seas

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Brian Crozier of London, who is the head of the Institute for the Study of Conflict, has written an analysis for the Times of London of the strategic meaning of the imminent reopening of the Suez Canal. In laymen's terms, it means that the distance between the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean will be reduced by 2,000 miles. So what?

"When the Suez Canal route is fully operative," the sober-minded, sophisticated Mr. Crozier explains, "the major oil-producing countries will be effectively ringed by the Soviet Navy. In the longer term," he adds, "the supply of Middle East oil to Western Europe may become increasingly dependent on the dubious goodwill of Adm. [Sergei] Gorshkov and his Kremlin colleagues."

Permit me to introduce Adm. Gorshkov. He is the gentleman who, as commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, said on July 28, 1967: "The Soviet Navy has been converted, in the full sense of the word, into an offensive type of long-range armed force... which could exert a decisive influence on the course of an armed struggle in theaters of military operations of vast extent... and which is also able to support state interests, at sea, in peace-time."

Situation Deteriorates

Meanwhile, the situation on the Western front deteriorates. We all know that the British retreated from east of Suez. And, most recently, India has been in the news, objecting to a proposed U.S. naval build-up of modest naval bunkering facilities on Diego Garcia Island, which is 1,000 miles away from the tip of India, against which the United States has no obviously aggressive designs, having, when last heard from on the general topic, torn up an Indian IOU of a half-dozen million dollars, indeed a gesture of noblest oblige.

What is significant of course, is that India's instinctive gesture of hyper-modesty, reaching to protect all its sensitive parts from any taint of familiarity by Uncle Sam, was not evidenced at all in

WASHINGTON—One of the marked features of the present national crisis is the comparative silence of many leaders of the institutions, communities and states of the republic. They are obviously not without opinions on the moral squallor of the Nixon administration, for they state them eloquently and even vehemently in private. But most of them say nothing in public.

There are, of course, notable exceptions among the universities and the press. The President's own resident priest in the White House, Father McLaughlin, at least spoke up for his boss, but when the President's other favorite preachers, including the Rev. Billy Graham, were asked for their opinions about his language and conduct, they passed by on the other side.

This is typical of a great many other men and women whose character and position have great influence in their communities. Seldom a day goes by that a letter from some such person does not arrive in this office, either scolding the President or scolding the press, usually with the underscored notation: "This is not for publication."

National Crisis

What they seem to be saying is that we are certainly in a national crisis, but keep me out of it. Leave it to the lawyers, the Congress, the courts and the press. This is the larger cover-up in the controversy: The cover-up of the true feelings of many men and women who know they have influence but don't want to commit themselves in public on the moral issues.

The legal issues and personal judgment on the guilt or innocence of the President are of course different matters. These questions are before the courts and the Congress. Private citizens do not have all the evidence, and Mr. Nixon is apparently determined to see that all the evidence is not made available to the public, or even to the courts and Congress. Accordingly, silence by outsiders at this point on the legal questions is understandable.

But the theory of democracy is that we are all insiders on the conduct of the men we elect, on whether they tell the truth, whether they make essential evidence available or conceal it, and whether they act in accordance with their trust or evade it.

"Who shall be the judge whether the prince or legislative act contrary to their trust?" John Locke asked. "The people shall judge: For who shall be judge whether the trustee or deputy acts well, and according to trust reposed in him, but he who deposes him?" (Locke, Second Treatise of Civil Government, Chapter XXII.)

"There is no week nor day nor hour," Walt Whitman wrote, "when tyranny may not enter upon this country, if the people lose their supreme confidence in themselves—and lose their rough-

ness, and spirit of defiance. Tyranny may always enter—is no charm, no bar against the only bar against it is a resolute breed of men."

As Arthur Schlesinger put it at the end of "The Imperial Presidency," James Madison not places his reliance for security of the republic on "many barriers." In the end, he concluded, the Constitution lives only if it embodied the of the American people.

What, then, explains the silence of so many of our leaders? President and his lawyer naturally not hesitating to their case, and it is quite arguable. The Congress, say, has to prove that the President is a criminal to get him. The President has the to decide what evidence the Judiciary Committee need consider his impeachment.

Questions of whether he been faithful to his trust, whether he did not "take care" that the laws were faithfully executed, or as Madison was responsible for the of his appointees—none of regarded by the President relevant to his impact. Only if he has committed a and a substantial crime at

At this point in the process, the argument is not for the leaders of the House Senate feel obliged to judgment, to wait for the impeachment process to slow and careful way, to allowing the moral and issues to become partisan. They feel that to condemn public, as many of them private, the conduct and of the President's defense, open them to the charge they have made up their in advance and were the "prejudged" observers.

Even in such obligation be outspoken opinion of competent citizens. It is not we don't know in this case is so damaging in the rec this administration, but we already know, indeed we already admitted.

People's Right

The Constitution is not the President says it is, but the courts say it is, and if the people have the right to that the President hand of the relevant evidence in courts and the Congress, they can judge under the constitution what are the grounds for impeachment and conviction.

Once that is done, there is at least a chance for the fall the President says he was without the evidence, the cannot be fair, and the and the people will be de

To go down to the 200th anniversary of the nation is with this issue unresolved the President either convicted exonerated on the basis of evidence, would only per the divisions among the can people. Yet even if their leaders seem to have little if anything to say all in public.

Obituaries

Lyde Cowan, 54, Physicist,
Co-Discoverer of Neutrino

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Lyde Cowan, 54, physicist, and co-discoverer of the neutrino, died after a short illness, Friday after a short illness. Cowan discovered the neutrino in collaboration with Fred Reines in 1956 while working at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

The neutrino is an uncharged particle, less than one-third the size of an electron, which is generally believed to be stable before the discovery of the neutrino. It is present in the study of energy and the stars and the structure of elementary particles.

Cowan did important work in the study of low level radioactivity and the medical use of radioactive isotopes.

Frantisek Sokol

W YORK, May 26 (NYT)—Frantisek Sokol, 49, an associate of the Wistar Institute of Philadelphia and associate professor of biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, who was known for his research in viruses, died yesterday of a heart attack in South Bay or Maine.

Sokol was born in Levice, Slovakia. From 1953 to 1958 he was a research scientist at the Institute of Virology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava. He joined Wistar in 1958.

Vicente Dale Coutinho

BRASILIA, Brazil, May 26 (AP)—Vicente Dale Coutinho, 53, died Friday of a heart attack. He became interior minister March 15 when President Ernesto Geisel came to power. He was noted for his firm opposition to Communism.

Greece Agrees To Meet Turkey On Oil Dispute

ANKARA, May 26 (Reuters)—Greece has agreed to negotiate with Turkey on their dispute over oil exploration in the Aegean Sea, Turkish Foreign Minister Bulent Ecevit announced yesterday.

In February, Greece protested when Turkey granted oil exploration rights in the Aegean to the Turkish state-owned oil company, Turkey said the rights, although outside its six-mile territorial limit, were on the Anatolian continental shelf.

In an answer to the Greek protest, Turkey proposed solving the dispute by negotiation.

Greece has been insisting on rights to the shelf around each of the Greek islands, some of which are only a mile from the Turkish mainland. But Turkish Foreign Minister Bulent Ecevit said in a recent statement that "Turkey would not let the Aegean become a 'Greek lake'."

Mr. Ecevit said Greece had agreed to fix the borders of the two countries' continental shelves through negotiations and in a peaceful way.

Bombs Damage Communist HQs In Argentine City

BUENOS AIRES, May 26 (AP)—Two Communist party headquarters were bombed, the Argentine provincial governor said in a statement. The office was damaged and a policeman was wounded in a clash with a Marxist guerrilla group Friday as a wave of violence continued in Argentina.

The attacks on the Communist offices here caused considerable damage but there were no injuries. Police said they could not identify the attackers.

In Cordoba, 450 miles northwest of here, a group of unidentified men fired rifles at the building containing the provincial governor's offices.

In the town of Munro, about 10 miles north of here, a band of guerrillas attacked and subdued the guards of a small steel mill. The guerrillas escaped after exchanging gunfire with police for 15 minutes. A policeman was seriously wounded.

\$1-Billion Deal By Libya, Russia

BEIRUT, May 26 (UPI)—Libya has concluded an arms deal with the Soviet Union for the purchase of weapons worth about \$1.2 billion, the Beirut magazine Al-Diyar said yesterday.

The magazine, citing an informed Libyan source, said the deal was concluded by the Libyan premier, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, during his recent visit to Moscow.

Arab diplomatic sources said in Moscow five days ago that the Soviet Union has agreed to furnish arms to Libya. They said the Russians have accepted about 60 percent of the items on an arms shopping list that Maj. Jalloud brought with him to Moscow.

Soviet sailor defects, receives U.S. asylum.

ERIE, Pa., May 26 (AP)—Ivan Khonenko, 33, a seaman in the crew of the first Soviet freighter to dock here, has defected and will be settled in the United States by a civil organization aiding refugees, the State Department said.

His freighter, the Shura Kober, arrived in this Great Lakes port Wednesday, and the 37 crew members were the guests of a Russian ethnic club the following night. During the outing, Mr. Khonenko asked police for asylum, local sources said. Later, he was granted permission to remain in the United States by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A U.S. spokesman said Mr. Khonenko was from a town in Belorussia.

Soviet tennis player arrested in murder.

HELSINKI, May 26 (Reuters)—Tomas Lejus, former Soviet tennis champion, is under arrest in Estonia, accused of murdering his wife, according to press reports here.

The 32-year-old former Davis Cup player, who won the Wimbledon junior championship in 1959, faces charges in the strangling of his wife because of his alleged affair with a Moscow film director, the Helsinki evening paper, Ilta-Sanomat, reported.



SOVIET - AMERICAN SPACE VENTURE—The Apollo-Soyuz flight is scheduled for the second quarter of 1975 and intensive training sessions are now under way at the Houston Space Center. Above, cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov, commander of the Soviet crew (left), and astronaut Thomas Stafford (right) check communications headsets and (right) cosmonaut Leonov and astronaut Donald Slayton check docking module.



Parkers Owe \$154 Million to New York City

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Asked to comment on a report that there are more than \$130 million worth of unpaid parking tickets in the city, Bert Hinkson, director of the Parking Violations Bureau, said that the true figure is \$154,332,000.

New York City recently hired two private collection agencies to track down delinquent parking violators, but so far they have collected only \$33,000.

Chile Returns 21 Metal Firms

SANTIAGO, May 26 (AP)—Chile's military government has announced that 21 metal factories seized by the former leftist administration have been returned to their previous owners.

It also reported on Friday that it is negotiating with the Inter-American Development Bank for loans of nearly \$400 million to boost industrial and agricultural production.

Among the factories turned back to their original owners were some of the country's largest metal plants and two in which U.S. investors had a majority interest. The latter two firms are Arco, which manufactures bearings in Talcahuano, and Sigdo-Koppers in Santiago, which fabricates large industrial products.

Rival Officers Clash in Uganda

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 26 (AP)—At least 10 Ugandan officers have been killed in a barracks shootout at the town of Entebbe as a result of continuing dissension in the nation's military units, reliable sources reported today.

The sources said fighting broke out Wednesday between rival groups of officers who had been at odds for two months ago to overthrow President Idi Amin.

They said both groups were opposed to Gen. Amin but had failed to resolve tribal and regional disputes between themselves. Most of those killed were Bagandas, members of Uganda's formerly dominant tribe.

Archbishop Ramsey Preaches in E. Berlin

BERLIN, May 26 (Reuters)—The Most Rev. Dr. Michael Ramsey, the archbishop of Canterbury and the first primate of the Anglican Church to visit East Germany, today told a congregation in East Berlin that no wall could separate Christians.

Archbishop Ramsey, preaching in the 700-year-old Marienkirche, told a congregation of about 500 that close bonds of friendship linked Christians in every country. "Because we are united by Christ, no wall can divide us," he said.

Flying Bananas Fell 5

TOKYO, May 26 (AP)—A fruit truck exploded in a north-west Japanese town and flying bananas killed five bystanders, the police said. Ethylene gas used to speed the ripening process accidentally ignited.

Saigon Reports 49 Casualties As Reds Attack Mekong Post

SAIGON, May 26 (AP)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces assaulted a government militia outpost on the edge of the U Minh Forest in the Mekong Delta and killed and wounded nearly half the post's 100 defenders, the Saigon command said today.

A command spokesman said 20 government soldiers were killed and 29 wounded in the attack Friday in contested Chuong Thien Province, about 120 miles southwest of Saigon. Five civilians and nine of the attackers were also reported killed.

The spokesman said the assault force was driven back with the help of artillery. For years the forest area has been a major base and staging area for North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in the bottom half of the Mekong Delta.

In other action in Vietnam, heavy fighting was reported for the 11th successive day in the strategic corridor north of Saigon.

47 Killed. The command claimed 47 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed during a clash four miles southwest of Phu Giao, which is 35 miles northeast of Saigon. Government losses were reported as one killed and eight wounded.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents fired three 107-mm rockets into Phnom Penh today, killing two civilians and wounding nine, police said.

All the casualties were caused as a rocket hit a midtown movie theater this morning. It was empty except for workers preparing the building for a noon show.

Rebel gunners have fired more than a dozen rockets into Phnom Penh in the last week, but mostly at night, and hit the northern and southern suburbs, not the center of the city.

In addition to the theater, today's rockets exploded in a park, a block from the fashionable Hotel Le Phnom and near the city fire station three blocks from the hotel, Western guests at the hotel pool scrambled for cover.

Fired From East. Police said the five-mile-range rockets appeared to have been fired from the east. Insurgent forces control an area east of the capital across the Mekong River.

The insurgents also attacked a suburb of the capital with mortar shells and shelled a village on the capital's outskirts. It was the first time in months that insurgents had moved close to the southern perimeter of Phnom Penh.

On the eastern bank of the Bassac River across from the capital, the command said, Khmer Rouge commandos infiltrated Cham village and attacked government troops in the area during the night. The commandos said they killed 10 villagers, wounded 23 others and burned down 12 homes.

Earlier today, military police surrounded a Phnom Penh high school and arrested about 100 anti-government student demonstrators sleeping there.

The students had occupied the school for several days, protesting alleged government corruption and soaring food prices. But the students offered no resistance when police took them away.

North America And Italy Lead Bridge Tournay

VENICE, May 26 (NYT)—North America and Italy marched firmly today toward a meeting tomorrow in the final of a world bridge team championship here.

Both teams began with substantial carryovers, based on their qualifying results against the same opponents, and built them up to decisive margins during the first 32 boards of semifinal play.

North America began with a carryover of 25 international match points against Brazil, and with all three pairs performing effectively their lead was 71 points at the halfway mark.

Italy began its semifinal with a lead of 32 points over Indonesia, and had increased this to 126 points after 32 deals.

The final qualifying round last night gave Indonesia the fourth qualifying position where it scored maximum points against New Zealand, and France lost 1-19 to the North Americans.

Final qualifying standings were: 1. Italy, 149; 2. North America, 148; 3. Brazil, 111; 4. Indonesia, 82; 5. France, 71; 6. New Zealand, 18.

Rue Eisenhower in Paris.

PARIS, May 26 (JRT)—The Paris Municipal Council has decided to name a street after the late President Dwight Eisenhower. A ceremony will be held June 7 at the street, forming part of the Avenue de Selles, which is near the Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

3 More Executed in Public in Nigeria.

Lagos, Nigeria, May 26 (AP)—Three convicted armed robbers were publicly executed by a army firing squad in Ibadan yesterday before a crowd of several thousand, Radio Nigeria reported.

The executions brought to 19 the total of armed robbers shot in Nigeria this year.

More than 200 persons have been shot publicly by army firing squads in Nigeria since a crackdown on crime was mounted after the nation's 30-month civil war ended in January, 1970.

Russia Tightens Drug Laws, Penalties

MOSCOW, May 26 (NYT)—The Supreme Soviet has passed a law penalizing theft of narcotics, suggesting that this is becoming more of a problem for Soviet authorities.

The new Soviet law, the first major tightening of such rules since September, 1972, was passed in late April shortly before a major conference of law enforcement officials, state prosecutors and security officers was held in Moscow, the month on crime prevention.

On Feb. 11, the Supreme Soviet also tightened up gun controls by increasing penalties on unauthorized possession, manufacture and sale of firearms, ammunition and explosives from two years to a new maximum of five years. This followed serious reports at the Soviet press of armed robberies and other violent crimes.

Wave of Robberies. In January, a newspaper in Baku reported that criminals posing as plainclothes police and armed with pistols staged a wave of robberies. Last July the youth newspaper Moskovsky Komunist said that Western-style crime was cropping up. It reported a case of three gamblers armed with a semiautomatic gun and hand grenades holding up a bank for 125,000 rubles (\$183,000) and spraying the street with bullets to make a getaway.

Gang crime, especially using use of narcotics, appeared to be a special target of the new legislation imposing heavier penalties for abuse of narcotics when groups and repeated were involved.

Long-established laws in the Russian Federation largely of the Soviet Union's constituent republics, have imposed penalties for making supplies and possessing narcotics, maintaining "dens," growing plants that produce narcotics or violating state regulations on storage or transporting narcotics.

But the new law passed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet stepped up the old penalties, and added new categories of crime— theft of narcotics, including others to use narcotics, failure to report narcotics violations, and parental responsibility for violations by juveniles.

Not on U.S. Scale. Although the Soviet narcotics problem does not yet appear to approach the scale of the situation in America, the tightening of laws suggests difficulties here are increasing.

The new legislation suggested that narcotics traffic, particularly through theft of legal, medicinal narcotics, were the principal concern. It imposed a penalty of up to five years for such theft, up to 10 years for repeated theft, or from 7-15 years "if on an especially large scale or by an extremely dangerous recidivist or through bandit assault."

Inducing others to use narcotics illegally, another new category, carries a penalty of up to five years normally but up to 10 years if a legal minor or previous offender is involved.

The new legislation doubled the maximum penalty for operating a "drug den" from five years to 10 years and increased the maximum term for unauthorized growing of narcotics-producing plants from three years to eight years.

In cases of production, supply and possession of illegal narcotics previously punishable by up to 10 years, the penalty was increased to a maximum of 15 years.

European Trade Unions Fail To Move on Multinationals

COPENHAGEN, May 26 (JRT)—Leaders of 17 West European union organizations failed to agree at a three-day conference which ended here yesterday to agree on a far-reaching program, which would have included coordinated action against multinational companies.

Proposals calling for a European-wide price-control board and an energy agency established to deal with problems posed by the increasing scarcity and expense of fuel also failed to be accepted by European Trade Union Confederation delegates, meeting for the first time since the group was founded a year ago.

It was agreed merely that unions should exchange much more information among themselves on common difficulties. This race-saving resolution was substantially less than ETUC leaders hoped to achieve. The next conference is to be held in two years, according to Heinz Vetter, the newly elected ETUC president and the leader of the West German union confederation.

The unions did, however, pledge to oppose any wage-restraint guidelines in the unified ETUC member organizations. The unions also promised to work more enthusiastically for East-West détente and improved relations between European unions and labor organizations in developing countries.

But the British trade unions, which represent nearly one-third of the ETUC's membership, disappointed their colleagues from other Common Market nations when they pledged to continue their boycott of EEC institutions. Although places have been allocated to British representatives on all EEC committees on which unionists are entitled to sit, none of the allocations have been filled.

Wilson Reported Shelving Pledge On North Sea Oil

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Britain's new Labor government is quietly shelving plans to seize a controlling interest in North Sea oil, the Sunday Times said.

James Margach, the paper's political correspondent, said the government is now thinking of increasing its holdings up to a maximum of 50 percent in companies operating in the North Sea.

Earlier the Labor party's left wing had been pressing the government to undertake a 100 percent take-over of these operations.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson campaigned in February with promises of increasing state participation in the North Sea oil industry. The pledge was left deliberately vague as to whether the take-over would be a majority interest.

Britain expects to produce 3 million barrels of oil a day from the North Sea by 1980, enough to put this country on a par as an oil producer with Libya or Kuwait. Companies, however, are anxious to see details of government plans before committing further investment funds. These are expected in late June or early July, the newspaper said.

Heath Is Received By Chinese Aides. Talks With Mao

PEKING, May 26 (Reuters)—Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath was received today by Chinese Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese leaders.

British sources said that today's hour-long session included a review of Asian problems, the attitudes of the superpowers toward the rest of the world and the need for a strong, united Europe.

Mr. Heath, leader of the Conservative opposition in Britain, held his second round of formal talks with high Chinese authorities, including a 90-minute interview yesterday with Chairman Mao-Tse-tung. Mr. Heath, who arrived Friday, is expected to hold a final round of official talks tomorrow afternoon.

Tonight he was escorted by Chairman Mao's wife, Chang Ching, who is generally regarded as China's cultural overlord, to a concert in the Great Hall of the People. Tomorrow morning he will visit Peking University and a French industrial exhibit.

Mr. Heath's friendly reception, virtually identical to that accorded visiting heads of state and government, was emphasized by official publicity today. Television's evening news program showed him meeting Mr. Mao and speaking and drinking tea at yesterday's dinner in his honor. The Peking People's Daily gave front-page play to photographs and reports on Mr. Heath's visit.

INTERTRUST INTERNATIONAL FUND

Societe Anonyme

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, June 7, 1974.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Intertrust International Fund will be held at 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 7, 1974, for the purposes of:

a) Approval of the Balance Sheet of the Company as at December 31, 1973;

b) Approval of the Statement of Income and Expenses for the year ended December 31, 1973;

c) Discharge of the Board of Directors in office for the year ended December 31, 1973;

d) Discharge of the Statutory Auditor in office for the year ended December 31, 1973;

e) Others.

Holders of bearer shares or script for bearer shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting by producing at the meeting either their shares or script certificates or by depositing their shares or script with any Bank producing an appropriate certificate of deposit to the Corporation at the meeting.

Holders of registered shares are entitled to vote or designate proxies to vote at the meeting if they appear on the register as holders prior to the beginning of the meeting.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares present or represented at the meeting.

Copies of the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses and Report of the Statutory Auditor are available for inspection at the Company's registered office 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

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UNSHADOWED BY THE WALL—East Berlin nursery school of youngsters, teachers stroll before the Brandenburg Gate.

Special Air Survives 25 Years of Tension

Berlin—Its Spirit Cannot Be Walled In

By Hubert J. Erb

BERLIN (AP).—"Berlin," the Berliners say with stubborn pride, "is still Berlin."

The boast defies the grim reality of the Berlin wall and the Western sector's precarious political and economic situation 123 miles inside Communist East Germany.

Twenty-five years after Germany's division into two states, West Berlin remains a rump city, beautiful in the spring sunlight and glittering at night, but still occupied by foreign armies, still without sovereignty and with only disrupted political ties to Bonn, the capital of West Germany.

Across the wall, Berlin's Eastern sector has won back some of what the city as a whole lost after defeat in war. East Berlin is the capital of the Communist half of what is left of Hitler's Greater German Reich.

The Communist government of East Germany is recognized by more than 100 states. France and Britain have embassies in residence. The United States is expected to recognize East Germany later this year.

Freedom Issue

The 2.2 million West Berliners feel politically unprivileged although they live better off than their Eastern cousins in terms of liberty and material well-being. The 1.1 million East Berliners are penned behind their government's wall while the West Berliners may pass through it, although not freely.

For a time, West Berlin benefited from its cold war status as a democratic island in a menacing Communist sea. But in recent years, Berlin has lost many of its biggest company headquarters as the firms and their younger ambitious executives found West Germany a better place for Common Market access.

Berlin has lost its ranking as a fashion center to Düsseldorf and Munich. Dress manufacturers scoff at talk that they can develop new markets in the surrounding East. "What will they use to pay for quality fashions?" a manufacturer asked rhetorically.

The story is similar in the movie industry, with Berlin reduced from the stature it had in its heyday, when it vied with Hollywood as a film center.

Greater Berlin, with a total population of 3.3 million, down from a wartime high of 4.5 million, remains one of the few underpopulated cities in the world.

Selassie Appeals For a Free Africa
ADDIS ABABA, May 26 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie appealed to independent African countries yesterday for a "total commitment" to the complete liberation of Africa.

"We should all reassert the heroic freedom fighters of Africa's total commitment in all their struggles," the emperor said in a message marking Africa day. The day commemorates the 11th anniversary of the signing of the charter of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa.

Emptiness

The emptiness is most apparent in East Berlin. But it is East Berlin that holds most of what is historic in the city. It was here that the balers ruled and Prussian glory was centered, where Frederick the Great built a state opera that was the world's greatest two centuries ago.

A high-school student from California remarked after visiting East Berlin for the first time, "West Berlin is more beautiful, cleaner, and more prosperous. But in East Berlin, I know I was in a different world, a different country from back home."

Culturally, the city has made its greatest comeback. Herbert von Karajan directs the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, which draws the West Berliners in multitudes. They admire his genius and pay respect to an orchestra which kept on playing throughout the war even after the roof of its old concert hall had been bombed away.

Walter Felsenstein, like Mr. Karajan an Austrian, has made East Berlin's Comic Opera into a great musical theater. Also in East Berlin is the world-famous Theater Ensemble of Bertolt Brecht. West Berlin has the traditional Schiller Theater and the German Opera House.

Culture Centers
Museums, art galleries, castles abound in each half of the city. On a weekend, Berlin looks like a city of peace, smiling itself, waiting to resume its bustle with the coming of Monday work.

If one knows where to look, he can spot the wall that encloses West Berlin and shut out East Berlin. It runs for 100 miles past a cleared "death strip" guarded by armed men and vicious dogs. Wartime capital and target, East-West cold war flashpoint, blockaded by the Russians, saved by an Allied airlift, prospering but suffering in division and doubtful about a détente that accepts its wall, Berlin has an atmosphere all its own.

It is called "Berliner Luft," literally the air of Berlin, famous throughout Germany for its freshness and clarity.

Smog has hurt but, in the main, "Berliner Luft" still lies fresh above the confluence of the city's two rivers, the Spree and the Havel, where the ice has carved a sandy plain, blue with water and green with vast birch and fir forests.

Decisive Moves
The Soviet Union, according to some Western diplomats, may be waiting for the dust to settle from the government's changes in France and West Germany and President Nixon's domestic difficulties before it makes decisive moves.

Nevertheless, Moscow is less concerned now than in the past about the timing of the conferences that phase according to Communist sources. The Soviet emphasis is no longer on the need for a rapid completion of the negotiations but on the necessity of recognizing that the talks must be pursued to a satisfactory conclusion, the sources say.

Wild Differences
The Roosevelt press conference itself was as wildly different from anything that would be tolerated by the media or public today as were these closed arrangements.

As he was crippled, the President was put in place behind his desk before the press was admitted. This was the intention of the press and not the President who made the entrance when the stage was set. It was not the theatrical one we are accustomed to today, though it was not entirely untheatrical.

As the doors were opened, there, at stage center, sat the President in his wheelchair and with that inevitable cigarette holder jutting aggressively upward from his smiling lips. As they strode in by twos and threes to hilly up in a crescent before the broad chattered desk, the repeated litany, "Good morning, Mr. President," was acknowledged from behind the desk with a series of gracious nods and deepening smiles.

Then, while the crescent was still forming, the cigarette holder was lifted slowly from the lips with a special flare and the smoldering cigarette was pointed at a columnist. That very morning his column had contained something the President didn't like at all. With the smile still playing around his lips, the President was telling him and his colleagues in no uncertain terms how lowly he regarded a journalistic talent that could be so wrong. His condescending whimsy and the demeaning jibes that sprinkled his running banter left no doubts before the press conference began about who was boss and was going to run the show.

Transfers of Funds

Transfers of private funds and profits between Africa and Portugal have shown a net of over \$100 million in favor of Portugal in the last two years. This statistic, from the Bank of Portugal, is an indication of the profitability of the investments in commerce, banking, insurance, industry, transport and agriculture.

The public benefits has come in the form of taxes and dividends, but leftists contend that the big corporations have never made a large tax contribution and that dividends are confined to a small class of relatively wealthy investors.

Dozens of small Portuguese concerns, notably in textiles and food processing, produce almost exclusively for the African market. These operations, for the most part inefficient and antiquated, have been traditionally dependent on what has been a protected trading area. The loss of the overseas markets would probably mean the closing of many companies or their absorption into larger ones, with consequent unemployment.

But the effect of a loss of African markets on overall Portuguese trade would be much weaker now than it would have been a few years ago. Exports to the overseas areas fell from 29.8 percent of total exports in 1959 to 14.3 percent last year. There has been a corresponding rise in exports to the rest of Europe. It is probable, too, that,

like France and Britain, Portugal would continue to enjoy at least some privileged trading position in independent African territories.

Public Investment
The government has been carrying out public investment in Africa at the rate of \$28 million a year. The most spectacular example is the Cahora Bassa Dam in northern Mozambique, a \$500-million project now 60 percent finished. The Portuguese face the prospect of losing these public investments.

Of the three areas, the West African territory of Angola, with a population of almost six million, is the biggest prize. Its more than 480,000 square miles, 14 times the size of European Portugal, are rich in oil, iron ore, diamonds and coffee, with a big potential for other minerals and for cattle raising.

The oil production in the northern enclave of Cabinda, represents an original investment by Gulf Oil of \$125 million being produced at the rate of 7.5 million tons a year, of considerable importance for Portugal.

Before last fall, most was abroad, notably to Japan, Canada and the United States. Portugal received most of its oil from the Middle East in swap arrangement. After Arab-Israeli war in October, 1973, the United States imposed a ban on the export of oil equipment to Israel, the A decreed a boycott against Portuguese.

With oil consumption about five million tons a year, Cabinda oil more than covers although changes in refining techniques have been required to meet the problem of high sulfur content. If Portugal comes to terms with the black national relations with the Arab world, presumably will improve. But current prices, the oil from the Middle East would involve outlays of foreign reserves.

Sudden Return
The breakdown of the African territories, particularly in precipitous fashion, could mean the sudden return of all 250,000 Portuguese to a no country with a resident population of only nine million. Social and economic problems would be much greater than in France had to face in 1962, more than a million Europeans fled Algeria after independence.

It is possible that many of whites would stay under the worked out between Lisbon the blacks, who might feel need for maintaining technical skills. Others might go to Africa, Rhodesia or Brazil.

Balanced against these real potential losses and dislocation are some advantages. Public and private investment would be diverted from Africa Portugal and there would be substantial savings in unproductive defense expenditures, amounting to about 40 per cent of the budget. Pressing needs, schools, hospitals and housing could be more easily met.

Sympathy, Help
There would be a marked improvement in Portugal's diplomatic position, with an act of sympathy and tangible from countries that disapproved of its African policy and political system. And Portugal probably would enter the 5 per cent Common Market, with consequent stimulation to its economy.

Finally, the release from productive military duty of thousands could help make manpower shortages, although they might pose a problem the beginning.

In one way or another, the Portugal emerging from the 1974 coup is committed to change in relations with Africa. Gen. Antonio de Spínola, new President, would like to see a federation of Portuguese states each autonomous in its sphere. Through promised determination, however, the is open to independence for colonies.

Either way, there is a hope here that Portugal will come to reap the advantages eradicating the disadvantages colonial positions that a map here appear to feel are liable to maintain in today's world.

Unmarked Planes

And Rhodesians began to learn ways around the sanctions, using unmarked cargo planes, switches in flight plans, cargoes reconsigned from port to port, faked manifests, fictitious companies, front men and secret consortiums of European banks.

A high-ranking Rhodesian civil servant put it succinctly: "Business will out."

How well Rhodesia has learned to evade sanctions was shown in a Rhodesian government report on the economy in 1973, released several weeks ago. It indicated:

• A 1973 balance-of-payments surplus of 32.9 million Rhodesian dollars (about \$65 million) compared to a 1972 deficit of about \$4.5 million.

• An inflation rate of only 3.6 percent. The government hopes to hold the 1974 rate to perhaps 6 percent, in an era when most nations have inflation rates of 10 percent or more.

• A gross national product growth of 6.5 percent for 1973, in spite of the sanctions, a drought which hurt many crops, and costs of fighting a guerrilla war against African liberation movements.

The report also mentioned some of Rhodesia's economic problems. Inflation abroad will increase inflation within as Rhodesia is forced to pay more for things it cannot produce—oil, for instance.

The guerrilla war is very costly.

Good Prospects
"The prospects for Rhodesia in 1974 are good," the Ministry of Finance report said, "provided there is no further serious deterioration in international economic affairs."

But then a new menace to Rhodesia appeared: a coup in Portugal. Portuguese Mozambique, Rhodesia's neighbor, its ally in the fight against terrorists and also its outlet to the sea, has been helping Rhodesia break sanctions.

The new regime, based on anti-colonial precepts, may change that Rhodesia is a country with few friends and cannot afford to lose one.

Police Mobilize For Giscard Wa To Inauguration
PARIS, May 26 (UPI).—I said today they have called more detectives to accompany President-elect Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has decided to walk to his inauguration through the city's streets rather than ride in an motorcade.

Because of Mr. Giscard's decision to let everyone have a close look at him, he walks to the Elysée presidential palace for the morning inauguration and later to the Arc de Triomphe, extra plainclothesmen be mingling with the crowd like said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 48, vowed to usher in relaxed ways during his seven-year doing away the rigid protocol the Gaullist era.

After the business suits in ration, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing receive the resignation of 1 Minister Pierre Messmer appoint his own prime minister.

Franco Appears Fit At Madrid Parade
MADRID, May 26 (UP). Spain today celebrated the anniversary of the Civil War victory of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Nationalists. The year-old Cañalón review parade of armed forces and units of Madrid's General Armada.

Diplomatic observers said Gen. Franco looked strong and healthy, than at last parade when he visibly the word the end.

By Henry Gimiger

LISBON (NYT).—No economic catastrophe would befall Portugal if it were to lose its African empire, and it would even find substantial advantages in such a loss, according to economic and political analysts here.

Some economic and social dislocation would occur from the loss of the colonies, which is an increasingly strong prospect. In one way or another, Lisbon will lose political control of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, which total close to 7 percent of the African landmass.

It is difficult to find dispassionate opinion here, for many of those who have enthusiastically supported the downfall of the rigid and imperial-minded dictatorship find it difficult to envisage Portugal confined to its narrow European frontiers.

"What would poor little Portugal do without the overseas areas?" is a question often asked. Here, as elsewhere, empire is almost automatically associated with power and wealth, yet the country was faced with the paradox of being the poorest in Western Europe and the only one with a real empire.

It is next to impossible to ascertain the extent of Portuguese investment in Africa. The overseas economies have been controlled by a few large companies such as Companhia União Fabril and Champalimaud have one foot in Portugal and one foot in Africa, and because the African areas are considered part of Portugal, breakdowns on where the money is are not readily available.

Transfers of private funds and profits between Africa and Portugal have shown a net of over \$100 million in favor of Portugal in the last two years. This statistic, from the Bank of Portugal, is an indication of the profitability of the investments in commerce, banking, insurance, industry, transport and agriculture.

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Dozens of small Portuguese concerns, notably in textiles and food processing, produce almost exclusively for the African market. These operations, for the most part inefficient and antiquated, have been traditionally dependent on what has been a protected trading area. The loss of the overseas markets would probably mean the closing of many companies or their absorption into larger ones, with consequent unemployment.

But the effect of a loss of African markets on overall Portuguese trade would be much weaker now than it would have been a few years ago. Exports to the overseas areas fell from 29.8 percent of total exports in 1959 to 14.3 percent last year. There has been a corresponding rise in exports to the rest of Europe. It is probable, too, that,

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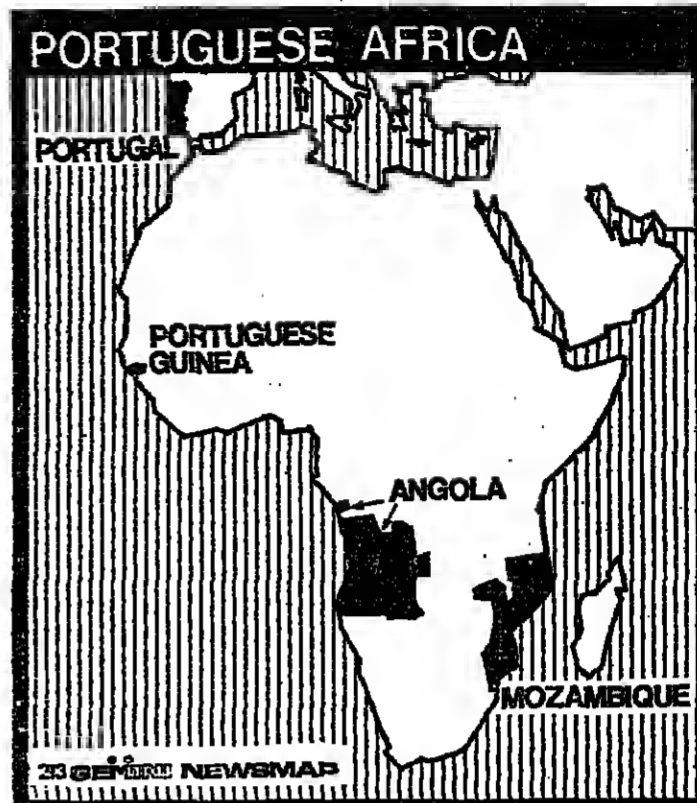
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Change Could Help Portugal

Losing an Empire, Gaining Respect



ment by Gulf Oil of \$125 million being produced at the rate of 7.5 million tons a year, of considerable importance for Portugal.

Before last fall, most was abroad, notably to Japan, Canada and the United States. Portugal received most of its oil from the Middle East in swap arrangement. After Arab-Israeli war in October, 1973, the United States imposed a ban on the export of oil equipment to Israel, the A decreed a boycott against Portuguese.

With oil consumption about five million tons a year, Cabinda oil more than covers although changes in refining techniques have been required to meet the problem of high sulfur content. If Portugal comes to terms with the black national relations with the Arab world, presumably will improve. But current prices, the oil from the Middle East would involve outlays of foreign reserves.

Sudden Return
The breakdown of the African territories, particularly in precipitous fashion, could mean the sudden return of all 250,000 Portuguese to a no country with a resident population of only nine million. Social and economic problems would be much greater than in France had to face in 1962, more than a million Europeans fled Algeria after independence.

It is possible that many of whites would stay under the worked out between Lisbon the blacks, who might feel need for maintaining technical skills. Others might go to Africa, Rhodesia or Brazil.

Balanced against these real potential losses and dislocation are some advantages. Public and private investment would be diverted from Africa Portugal and there would be substantial savings in unproductive defense expenditures, amounting to about 40 per cent of the budget. Pressing needs, schools, hospitals and housing could be more easily met.

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Police Mobilize For Giscard Wa To Inauguration
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Franco Appears Fit At Madrid Parade
MADRID, May 26 (UP). Spain today celebrated the anniversary of the Civil War victory of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Nationalists. The year-old Cañalón review parade of armed forces and units of Madrid's General Armada.

Diplomatic observers said Gen. Franco looked strong and healthy, than at last parade when he visibly the word the end.

Public Investment

The government has been carrying out public investment in Africa at the rate of \$28 million a year. The most spectacular example is the Cahora Bassa Dam in northern Mozambique, a \$500-million project now 60 percent finished. The Portuguese face the prospect of losing these public investments.

Of the three areas, the West African territory of Angola, with a population of almost six million, is the biggest prize. Its more than 480,000 square miles, 14 times the size of European Portugal, are rich in oil, iron ore, diamonds and coffee, with a big potential for other minerals and for cattle raising.

The oil production in the northern enclave of Cabinda, represents an original investment by Gulf Oil of \$125 million being produced at the rate of 7.5 million tons a year, of considerable importance for Portugal.

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Finding a Way to Do Business

Rhodesia Copes With Sanctions

By Dial Torgerson

SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—Rhodesia has learned to evade UN sanctions and survive economically in a world of enemies. After Rhodesia declared itself independent in 1965, the UN passed a series of sanctions barring members from trading with the southern African nation.

The UN hoped the sanctions would topple Rhodesia's government, in which the white minority holds power over a 20-to-1 black African majority.

Instead, two things happened: The Rhodesian economy moved toward self-sufficiency. It began to manufacture things it once imported: shoes, refrigerators, drugs, electrical supplies and appliances. It now even exports some of them.

Unmarked Planes
And Rhodesians began to learn ways around the sanctions, using unmarked cargo planes, switches in flight plans, cargoes reconsigned from port to port, faked manifests, fictitious companies, front

men and secret consortiums of European banks. A high-ranking Rhodesian civil servant put it succinctly: "Business will out."

How well Rhodesia has learned to evade sanctions was shown in a Rhodesian government report on the economy in 1973, released several weeks ago. It indicated:

• A 1973 balance-of-payments surplus of 32.9 million Rhodesian dollars (about \$65 million) compared to a 1972 deficit of about \$4.5 million.

• An inflation rate of only 3.6 percent. The government hopes to hold the 1974 rate to perhaps 6 percent, in an era when most nations have inflation rates of 10 percent or more.

• A gross national product growth of 6.5 percent for 1973, in spite of the sanctions, a drought which hurt many crops, and costs of fighting a guerrilla war against African liberation movements.

The report also mentioned some of Rhodesia's economic problems. Inflation abroad will increase inflation within as Rhodesia is forced to pay more for things it cannot produce—oil, for instance.

The guerrilla war is very costly.

Good Prospects
"The prospects for Rhodesia in 1974 are good," the Ministry of Finance report said, "provided there is no further serious deterioration in international economic affairs."

But then a new menace to Rhodesia appeared: a coup in Portugal. Portuguese Mozambique, Rhodesia's neighbor, its ally in the fight against terrorists and also its outlet to the sea

The Atlantic Alliance and Security and Defense in the Age of Détente

is another article of a published in the International Herald Tribune on the relations. The series coordinated by Joseph who organized the European Conference in last year.

By Roy Mason

ON.—My government will full support to the main of the North Atlantic. They will regard the Atlantic Treaty Organization an instrument of détente than of defense.

not for a moment sup- as particular part of the speech at the opening new Parliament caused a excitement at home or The eagerness was for the new government's n prices, housing, labor and so forth. The importance of NATO is the few things on which this government and its nor wholeheartedly agree, imagine that many of those notice this part of the and especially the young- wondered why the North alliance was still re- as so important.

inevitable that in NATO's ordinary year we should ck to the conditions in the alliance was formed. Europe was only just to recover from the most of war, Germany was d the danger of Soviet on seemed real and im- The United States was lantly the most power- larity and economic force world.

25 years that have gone ope has recovered, and 1 to unprecedented pros- Germany has built pow- med forces. The danger ar in Europe seems re- The United States and

Roy Mason is the British secretary of defense. He was formerly minister of power (1963-68) and president of the Board of Trade (1968-70). For many years he was an official of the National Union of Mineworkers.



Roy Mason.

Russia have an effective parity in strategic nuclear weapons. The rise of Europe and Japan as economic powers has profoundly affected U.S. economic interests. Americans have seen the U.S. dollar, once thought the supreme currency, twice devalued.

Furthermore, we have left the sterile polemics of the cold war behind. The Russians are now talking in terms of détente and cooperation. We have constructive discussions proceeding—the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe—instead of ex- changes of insults. These discussions will be a test of the extent to which the Russians are prepared to recognize the substance as well as the principle of détente.

In this vastly changed situation it is not surprising that the continuing validity of the alliance is questioned by many people. So why does the British govern- ment feel that the alliance is still vital as an instrument of defense, and an important tool of détente?

The alliance was formed in

response to a threat. That threat may seem to have receded in the new atmosphere of détente. But there is no sign that the Russians, who must want to improve the living standards of their people just as much as we in the West do, are dismantling the powerful forces they maintain at enormous cost.

Soviet military power has increased and is increasing. They have built up a strategic nuclear force to the point where they have parity with the United States. Though, unlike Europe,

they do not depend on the world's sea lanes for vital supplies, they have built the second largest battle fleet in the world. Their capacity to enforce their views by the use or threat of the use of force is formidable indeed.

In this situation the ultimate guarantee of Europe's security is America's strategic power. And America knows that if Europe were to fall under Russian domination it would mean a basic shift in the whole world security situation. America's own security would be threatened. As Henry Kissinger said in March this year, "Of course the defense of Europe is also the defense of the United States and we do not have troops in Europe in order to do a favor to the Europeans."

Bill-Paying

The Europeans already do a great deal in their own defense and have made great efforts to improve their contribution. In the 10 years from 1963 to 1973 the European members of the alliance have increased their proportion of NATO countries' defense expenditure from one-quarter to one-third; this is a real shift in relative efforts. The Eurogroup of Defense Ministers, formed after an initiative from Denis Healey, then British secretary of state for defense, has

played a considerable part in those efforts. In the five years since Eurogroup was formed the total defense budget of its members has almost doubled—from \$15.8 billion to \$30.2 billion—this that for North America has in fact declined slightly, from \$82.5 billion to \$80.8 billion.

In 1970 the Eurogroup launched the European Defense Improvement Program a five-year \$1-billion program of additional defense improvements, now nearly complete. And the momentum of Eurogroup force improvements has been maintained: for instance, in 1973 and 1974 Eurogroup countries will have introduced into service over 300 main battle tanks, over 2,500 other armored vehicles, over 300 modern combat aircraft and 80 or more warships.

The European allies recognize that they must continue to pull their weight in the alliance. But I hope that American public opinion similarly recognizes the considerable and increasing extent to which they are already doing so. As the U.S. secretary of defense said in his latest annual report: "In fairness, we should acknowledge at the outset that NATO defense has been far from a single-handed effort by the United States. Of the peace-time forces deployed in the European area, our allies contribute approximately 80 percent of

NATO ground forces, 50 percent of the air force and 75 percent of the naval force. In the case of the United States, the total force in Europe has been kept at peace in Europe by 100,000 troops and 10,000 aircraft. And it is not the numbers and numbers that have counted. The work has been put into the day-to-day tasks. This work is the manpower and of course attracts hardly any attention. But it is this work which guarantees the location of principle and intent into necessity of mutual cooperation. We have every reason to be proud of the work.

The MEPP negotiations make the hope that East and West may be able to preserve their security in Europe. Europe at a moment of crisis. It is a tough task to be cooperative spirit of the NATO allies and the effectiveness of alliance machinery that without loss of potency. We have reached an agreed negotiating position, the MEPP. These negotiations will be long and complex and the building-up of mutual trust and confidence and will be necessary for any new agreement to survive will be a slow process. The NATO allies must continue to work together to make Europe a secure in the course of

negotiations in the same spirit as they work together to defend it by force of arms if necessary. How should they work together? We cannot but admit that the alliance has come under strain in the past year and, while we tend to think of it as a military alliance, it is on economic and political rather than purely military matters that our difficulties have arisen. The Americans have left and given expression to, disappointment and exasperation with European attitudes on a number of questions. The Europeans in their turn, it seems, have felt the Americans insensitive to their difficulties, and too ready to embark on a course of action without first consulting with their allies. It is time, I think, to pause and take stock. Britain is a European nation and this government will seek a wider cooperation between European peoples.

American Role

But we emphatically reject the view that the only way Europe can establish an identity for itself is by constant dissociation of its policies from those of the United States. We see our relations with our American and European allies as complementary, not conflicting.

A great deal of publicity—perhaps too much—has been given

to recent disagreements between Europe and America. We must not forget that the issues which unite us are far larger, far more important than those which divide us. We tend to take our alliance for granted. But its value in preserving our security is one of the fundamental points on which we all agree.

My belief is that NATO will adjust, as it has done before, to the changed economic and political facts of life. We have spent much time—too much—in airing individual differences recently. It is time now to work together in support of our abiding common interests. Only by effective cooperation and consultation between members of the alliance, on economic and political as well as military matters, can we hope to achieve a lasting agreement for Europe's security.

We now have the opportunity, afforded by the ABFR talks, to negotiate security at reduced levels of forces, to reduce tension and to shed some of the crippling armaments burden.

I cannot believe that the NATO allies will fail to win the best possible security arrangements from these negotiations simply because they cannot manage their relations with each other; or that they will fail to look to their defenses until this détente, which we all hope for, has become a reality.

'Valéry' and 'Helmut'

Bonn-Paris Alliance Under New Managers

By Craig R. Whitney

(NYT).—With two new ers in Bonn and Paris who tch other "Valéry" and it," there is talk of a needed shot of vitality in French-German alliance, the of the European Economic unity.

ancellor Helmut Schmidt of Germany telephoned Presi- lect Valéry Giscard d'Es- of France early last Monday ag to congratulate him on ction victory. Mr. Schmidt, ut a picture of Mr. Giscard ing over his desk when he r from Willy Brandt May expected to get together he French leader in Paris the first weekend in June informal talk.

discussion at all would be ble to the paralysis that tected the Common Market ince the death of Presi- georges Pompidou early in But the view in Euro- apitals is that talk is not to be enough to get Bu- of its current crisis. politics is not the real a in the EEC these days. official squabbling about e or how to carry on com- between Europe and lited States, which pitted mpidon's Gaullist govern- against the eight other nity governments last is unlikely to recur soon ay simple reason.

Basic Problems

Common Market is now ith a long list of purely al and economic problems e both more fundamental e dangerous than the old l ones.

first problem is that Italy, and probably France all to have balance-of-pay- deficits this year, mainly the huge increases in the f oil that the petroleum- ing countries put into ef- winter. West Germany, among the large industrial es, still expects to get 1 1974 with a payments

saw such a growing threat international financial n that it even imposed deposit requirement on mport, early this month, e which a West German said "strikes directly at y foundation of the Com- arket—the customs union." fears that the British, ined the Common Market this ago and now, under e government, are having thoughts, might take steps to ward off bal- ance deficits.

in plans to present formal is for reducing its share Common Market budget proving its terms of mem- at a meeting of the com- 's ministers in Luxembourg

Bonn's Burden

West Germans expect that ill be called upon to carry est of the community t its rough spots—in ef- pay out deutsche marks

in return for maintaining pro- gress toward European political integration.

Mr. Schmidt, who like Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been the finance minister of his country, has said he believes an important first step toward getting the Common Market working again is coordinating monetary and fiscal policies to control inflation, which is eroding all the European economies.

France, which has deliberately permitted inflation as a way of assuring high employment, had a rate of 10 percent last year. West Germany, which keeps interest rates high even though employment in such sectors as automobile manufacturing and construction has been hurt, had the lowest rate of inflation last year, about 7.5 percent.

"Schmidt and Giscard have decision-making power combined with a grasp of detail," a Western diplomat here commented on the two men's rapport. "Now the question is, what will they actually agree on?"

Limits of Action

The answer is, not necessarily anything. Domestic politics in both countries limit what their leaders can do.

The popular mood in France probably would not tolerate unpopular deflationary measures. In West Germany, the mood at the moment is "We're taking care of our problems; why should we have to solve anybody else's?" And the rhetorical Europeanist Mr. Brandt has been replaced by the more pragmatic purse-string holder.

The Schmidt government's statement welcoming Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's campaign comments on the French-German relationship and on the necessity of keeping to the Common Market's goals for political and monetary union in Europe by 1980 were expressions of hope rather than a response to concrete proposals, according to analysts here.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, for example: "The process of building Europe depends now on a thorough and considered relationship with Germany. . . . I will take rapid initiatives in this respect."

"Giscard has not laid out any concrete program," a well informed diplomat here said. "I don't think anyone really has much hope of working quickly toward European integration at this point."

How Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will react to Mr. Schmidt's pledge that "the political unification of Europe" would be "in partnership with the United States" is also unknown.

It was the refusal of Mr. Pompidou's administration to agree to this word—"partnership"—in a proposed joint European-American declaration of principles that led to last winter's Atlantic political crisis.

"Presumably, Giscard will bring a more flexible attitude toward the discussions," an American diplomat said.

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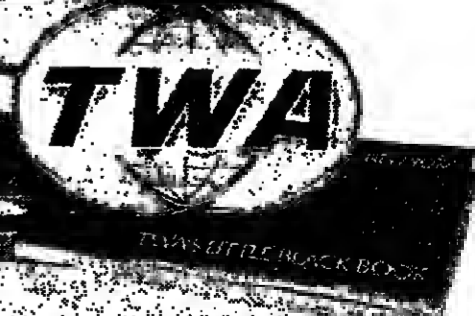
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**TOMORROW
TUESDAY
28 MAY**

فهرست اخبار

Italian Tennis Has Opening Of Confusion

A Mixup in Dates Postpones Matches

ROME, May 26 (UPI)—Fourth-seeded Stan Smith and fellow-American Tom Gorman did not compete in today's opening-round matches at the Italian Open tennis championships because of a misunderstanding about the tournament's starting date.

Smith, 11th-ranked Gorman and Charles Pasarell of Puerto Rico told tournament officials last night that they would not play today because they had not had enough practice. They said they thought the tournament would begin tomorrow.

"It was a misunderstanding," said Gianfranco Canelli, secretary general of the organizing committee. "We informed all the federations in April of the May 25 starting date but realized only last night that not everyone was aware."

Only two opening-round matches were played yesterday, however, with most of the day taken up by qualification round finals.

"There was a lack of communication as to when the tournament was supposed to start," said Richard Evans, information director of the Association of Tennis Professionals. Gorman, Smith and Pasarell arrived late Friday and needed at least two days of practice because this is their first tournament on clay this year.

In other off-court action yesterday, Jimmy Connors of the United States lost his final bid to play in the Open when the Italian Federation reaffirmed its ban on all players who have competed in the World Team Tennis league. After Connors met with Canelli, the Italian said, "There were absolutely no grounds for a change in the federation's position. The WTT and its players are banned in Italy and that's it. I am sorry for Connors. I am afraid he hasn't fully understood our position, but there is nothing he can do."

British Challenge
PARIS, May 26 (Reuters)—Two British boxers challenge for European titles before tomorrow night. British middleweight champion Kevin Finnegan meets Frenchman Jean-Claude Bouttier for the middleweight crown while John Sweeney faces champion Roger Mouton of France for the welterweight title.

The fights in the ring set on the center court at the Roland Garros tennis stadium, should provide a complete contrast. Finnegan and Bouttier are skilled boxers while the Sweeney-Mouton bout brings together two punchers.

Football Player Best
LOS ALTOS HILLS, Calif., May 26 (UPI)—Running back McArthur Lane of the Green Bay Packers won the second annual professional athletes' election at Football College yesterday. Lane scored 864 points to edge Jim Barnett of the National Basketball Association's Golden State Warriors by two points. Hockey player Craig Patrick of the California Golden Seals was third with 855.

Swedish Gains
BAASTAD, Sweden, May 26 (Reuters)—Sweden beat the Netherlands, 4-1, in the European zone Davis Cup tennis quarterfinals here.

Sweden's Lef Johansson was beaten by sixth-ranked Dutchman Rolf Thug. 4-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, in the final singles. Earlier today, Bjorn Borg had easily defeated Fred Hemmes, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1, to clinch the triumph. Sweden now meets Italy here starting on July 19.

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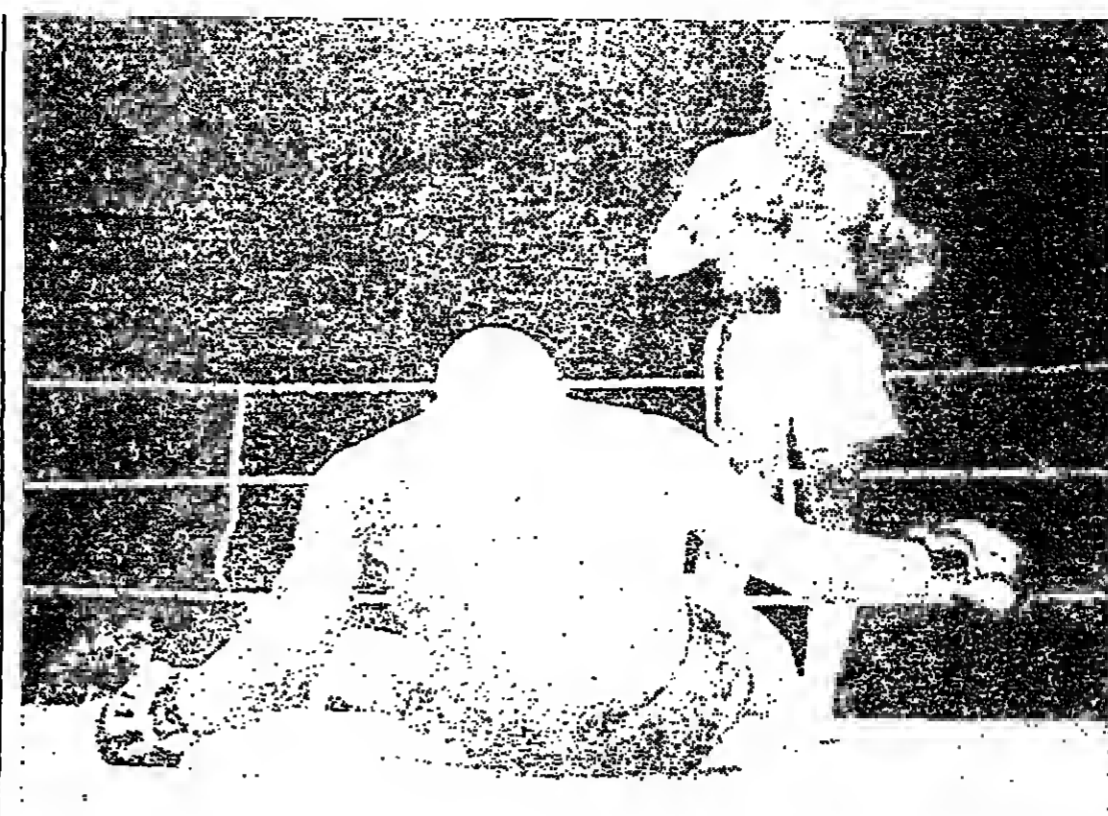
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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH



HOOKED—Rodrigo Valdez stands over Benny Briscoe after scoring knockdown in seventh round with a left hook. Fight was stopped soon after Briscoe got up.

Valdez Stops Briscoe to Share Title

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, May 26 (UPI)—Rodrigo Valdez landed one version of the world middleweight championship last night with a left hook.

The 27-year-old Colombian, who started boxing when a local promoter offered anyone in the stands 10 pesos (about 40 cents) to fight, caught a charging Benny Briscoe with the hook, and then never stopped punching to score a seventh-round knockout.

A short right and another left hook knocked Briscoe to the mat, and although the 31-year-old Philadelphia manager got up at the count of 8, referee Harry Gibbs of England stopped the bout.

Valdez, at 157 1/2 pounds a quarter-pound heavier than his opponent, earned \$50,000—the same as Briscoe and the World Boxing Council title. The WBC took away the crown from Carlos Monzon, taking the Argentine at his word that he is retired. The rival World Boxing Association, however, still recognizes Monzon.

After the fight last night, promoter Alain Delon said that Valdez would defend his title against Monzon in September. Except, he seemed to be the only one who thought so. Valdez's managers said they are convinced that Monzon will stay retired while, from Buenos Aires, Monzon's promoter, Tito Loutoure said Monzon "is not going to fight with a guy who calls himself champion." Loutoure did not insist that Monzon was retired.

Valdez, who was brought in the United States in 1969 by manager-trainer Gil Clancy, won a rise decision against Briscoe last September to become Monzon's No. 1 challenger.

Briscoe, first knocking out Tony Mundine of Australia in February, was rated No. 2. And for a while in that seventh round at the Stade Louis II, No. 2 was trying harder. Despite absorbing punishment from the last round, Briscoe had Valdez against the ropes and the Colombian seemed tired.

In the corner Clancy led a chorus imploring Valdez to move. But he stayed where he was, sending Briscoe backward.

Ironically, Briscoe had appeared to have changed the tempo of the fight early in the round. In the starting rounds of the scheduled outdoor 15-rounder, Valdez had gained a large advantage with masterful counter-punching. In the first round, leaning against the ropes, he staggered Briscoe with a short right.

Combinations combined with combinations, yet Briscoe still charged. He seemed to gain strength the more he was hit. In the end, he got hit too often.

Yet afterward, Valdez looked the worse for wear. He fell in the ring, causing some observers to believe he had fainted. Clancy insisted it was just a bit of acting.

"He got thumbed in the eye and people kept crowding around," said the manager. "Every time I pushed two away, 10 took their place. Finally, Rodrigo just threw himself down to get some air."

Briscoe emerged quietly. "I just made a mistake," he said. "I thought I was getting to him, but I never saw that punch. It was a left hook."

For Valdez, it was the 50th victory against four losses and two draws in a professional career that began with that 40-cent fight as a 16-year-old. Briscoe, knocked out for the first time, suffered his 13th loss against 49 victories and one draw.

A pre-grand prize crowd of

More Sports News On Page 13

4, rue de Penthièvre, Paris 8^e to let
Offices on ground floor, 230 sq.m. at FF 750
Headquarter offices of 700 sq.m. 33, rue Galvée 75116 Paris Tel. 723 72 24

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Bond Sales

(Continued from preceding page.)

Bonds	\$1,000 High	Low	Last	Chg
U.S. Govt 5 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	0
U.S. Govt 5 1/4	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2	0
U.S. Govt 5 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	0
U.S. Govt 5 1/4	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2	0
U.S. Govt 5 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	0
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N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended May 24, 1974

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Dow Jones	1,184.14	1,181.14	1,184.14	+3.00
S&P 500	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
Nasdaq	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
NYSE	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
AMEX	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
NYSE	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
AMEX	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
NYSE	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
AMEX	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10
NYSE	184.14	183.14	184.14	+0.10

NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 500: 184.14; Nasdaq: 184.14

NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 500: 184.14; Nasdaq: 184.14

NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 500: 184.14; Nasdaq: 184.14

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NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 500: 184.14; Nasdaq: 184.14

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NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 500: 184.14; Nasdaq: 184.14

NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 500: 184.14; Nasdaq: 184.14

NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 500: 184.14; Nasdaq: 184.14

NYSE: 1,184.14; S&P 50

Bobby Unser 2d

Rutherford, in McLaren, Wins Indy 500

ANAPOLIS, May 26 (UPI)—Rutherford, never able to win in 10 previous tries, came charging from 25th to win the Indianapolis 500 in a smoothly run race in a smoothly run

error, in his McLaren-Maserati, won the 500th run of auto racing's richest prize by first catching A. J. Foyt, who started from the pole, and then holding off the challenge of Bobby Unser,

who finished second, 21 seconds behind. Foyt was foiled in his bid for an unprecedented fourth Indy victory after virtually running neck-and-neck with Rutherford for 200 miles. Foyt was forced out on the 133d lap with a broken gearbox and oil problems.

Rutherford, whose Roger Penske team earned an estimated \$250,000, predicted he would win the race after officials of the United States Auto Club had denied him a front-line start despite a 190-mph qualifying speed.

The Fort Worth, Texas, driver lost the lead briefly to Unser during this pause, but regained it when Unser went in for a 16-second fuel stop on the 176th lap.

Rutherford had only a 10-second lead over Unser, a former Indy winner, who drove an Eagle

Offy today. They battled for the rest of the race. Rutherford pushed the margin to 15 seconds and his crew maintained there was plenty of fuel remaining should he need another filling.

Second for Penske Only 12 of the 33 starters finished the race, which lasted 3 hours and 2 minutes. There were seven yellow caution flags, lasting a total of 34 minutes and 21 seconds.

d Lotus Good Enough for Peterson in Monaco



Peter Peterson holds cup as Princess Grace and Prince Peter of Yugoslavia preside at victory celebration yesterday in Monaco.

Scheckter Runner-Up in Prix

By Michael Katz

MONTE CARLO, May 26 (UPI)—Elizabeth Taylor walked the pits, seven cars were eliminated from the first lap and Ronnie Peterson won the 2nd Grand Prix of Monaco today in a car that belongs in a museum.

The oldest and most famous grand prix track most of the glamour as soon as the festivities stopped and the race started. With celebrities plentiful in the crowd of about 200,000, which watched from terraces and the Côte d'Azur hillside, Peterson drove away from the remains of a 26-car field despite a bad spin.

He finished the 78 laps—158.875 miles—through the principality's streets in 1 hour 58 minutes 3.7 seconds, 38.8 seconds ahead of a Tyrrell-Ford driven by Jody Scheckter of South Africa. Jean-Pierre Jarrier of France, in a Shadow-Ford, was third and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, in a Ferrari, fourth.

None of the other five finishers were on the same 2.087-mile lap with Peterson at the end. Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil took fifth in a McLaren-Ford to increase his lead to 2 points. He has 24, 2 more than Regazzoni. Sixth today was John Watson of Northern Ireland, who had to slow up at the end to conserve the fuel in his Brabham-Ford and thus earn his first world championship point.

Graham Hill, 45, driving in his 17th Monaco Grand Prix, was seventh in a Lola, two laps behind. Peterson won four grand prix races last year, was one of the favorites this season for the world title. But his new Lotus-Ford, with its electronic clutch and brakes, has been having problems with its fuel and transmission systems. Colin Chapman, the Lotus chief, gave Peterson and his other driver, Jackie Ickx of Belgium, a chance to drive the old Lotus 72, which first appeared in 1970 and has been driven to victory at least once every season since by Jochen Rindt, Fittipaldi and Peterson.

The Swede chose wisely. Ickx, who was never better than ninth, left the race midway with a broken oil line in the new Lotus. By that time Peterson had made

Valdrop Upset in Mile; rocket Victor in 100

DESTO, Calif., May 26—Tony Waldrop, previously an up-and-comer in the mile race, was upset in the mile race by Paul Cummings. Waldrop had been the favorite to win the mile race, but Cummings, a former world champion, was too good for him.

After setting the world record, Crockett, a marketing representative for IBM in Peoria, Ill., promised he would beat Williams. Before yesterday's 100 victory, Crockett led off his Pioneer 440 relay team, which won in 40.1.

John Powell of the Pacific Coast Club opened the meet by coming within 13 inches of the world record in the 100. He was one of the favorites this season for the world title. But his new Lotus-Ford, with its electronic clutch and brakes, has been having problems with its fuel and transmission systems. Colin Chapman, the Lotus chief, gave Peterson and his other driver, Jackie Ickx of Belgium, a chance to drive the old Lotus 72, which first appeared in 1970 and has been driven to victory at least once every season since by Jochen Rindt, Fittipaldi and Peterson.

George Woods of the Pacific Coast Club threw the shot 67-8 1/2 to win the men's event by 1 1/2 feet, and Charles Rich won the high hurdles in a wind-aided 13.4.

Penn State Wins PITTSBURGH, May 26 (AP)—Paying on its depth, Penn State yesterday won its first team title since 1969 in the 100A track and field championships. The Nittany Lions, runnerup last year, had 50 points; defending champion Navy was second with 30. Tied for third with 20 each were Seton Hall and Manhattan.

Charles Joseph of Trinidad earned 12 of Seton Hall's points by winning two sprints, taking the 100 and 200-yard dashes from Bahamian-born Mike Sands of Penn State.

Penn State's only winners in the 21-event two-day meet were Charlie Maguire, in the six-mile run, and the 440-yard relay. Sands anchored the relay victory.

However, Penn State piled up six second-place finishes, four thirds, three fourths and a fifth. Joseph's 30.5-second clocking in the 200 shaved a tenth of a second off the 100A record set by Andy Stanfield of Seton Hall in 1961. Joseph won the 100 in 9.4 seconds to match the 100A record.

Green Extends Golf Lead to 3

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26 (UPI)—Hubert Green, a two-time winner on the tour this year, fired a 3-under-par 70 yesterday to stretch his lead to three strokes in the third round of the \$175,000 Memphis golf classic.

Green had a 67 and Bob Wynn a 68 to tie for second at 205. Another stroke back were Don Bies and South Africa's Gary Player. Bies shot a 66, the best round of the day, while Player curled in a 13-foot putt on the final hole for a 69.

Green, 37, earlier won the Bob Hope Desert classic and the Jacksonville Open and has banked \$103,000 on the tour this year.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS Hubert Green 66-67-70-203 Bob Wynn 68-68-70-206 Gary Player 66-72-68-206 Don Bies 66-72-68-206 Bobby Mitchell 71-66-70-207 Tom Watson 68-72-66-206 Tim Lister 68-72-66-206 Ray Floyd 70-65-69-205 Kermit Carley 70-65-70-210 Dick Sjöberg 70-65-70-210 Al Geiberger 72-68-70-210 Chuck Courtney 72-71-69-210

Zaire Loses in Soccer HOME, May 26 (Reuters)—Roma beat World Cup finalist Zaire, 3-0, yesterday in an exhibition soccer match. The Italian First Division club led, 1-0, at halftime.

Dutch Team Tops Haiti ALKMAAR, The Netherlands, May 26 (Reuters)—World Cup finalist Haiti lost, 3-1, last night to Dutch First Division side AZ '87 in an exhibition soccer match.

At Atlanta, Roger Metzger singled in the tie-breaking run and Cesar Cedeño followed with a three-run homer in the ninth inning to power Houston to a 5-1 victory over the Braves.

At San Diego, Johnny Bench drove in three runs, two with his ninth home run, as Cincinnati put together 13 hits and 13 walks off five pitchers to trounce the Padres, 12-4, before 44,504, the largest crowd ever to see a game here.

tchmen Defeat gentina, 4-1, Cup Warmup

STERDAM, May 26 (UPI)—A warmup match today for the World Cup soccer finalists, Dutch national squad defeated Argentina, 4-1.

was the first important match for the Netherlands and it had an easy time of it. Argentina's defense was shaky and the Dutch were able to score four goals.

Dutch put on the pressure from the start, and Argentina tried to play a defensive game. The Dutch scored in the 10th minute when they converted a penalty. The foul was on Perfurmo.

fume was soon booked for injury Dutch star player in Orvill, after the waist. Then directed a free kick teammate Rob Rensen- van headed the ball home 2-0 lead.

The Scoreboard

THOROUGHbred RACING—At New York, a double win in the Kentucky Derby, established himself as one of the year's leading horses. The 3-year-old colt, who was the favorite, won the race in 1:59.4, a new record for the 1 1/4-mile race.

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Timothy T Wins Trot in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 26 (UPI)—Favorite Timothy T, driven by Giancarlo Baldi of Italy, today came from the 24th to win the 345,000 kronor (\$69,000) Elite Trotting race. French-owned Amyot was second and Equile third.

Timothy T, an American-bred brought to Italy two years ago, took the lead from Lime Rodney in the stretch and went on to win easily in the mile race. First e before their World Cup r against Yugoslavia June 10, who scored twice, in the 1 and 55th minutes. Valdego and Brazil's second goal in 7th minute, before a crowd 000.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES NATIONAL LEAGUE St. Louis 000 001-1 0 0 San Diego 000 000-0 0 0 Detroit 000 000-0 0 0 Cleveland 000 000-0 0 0 Philadelphia 000 000-0 0 0 Montreal 000 000-0 0 0 Pittsburgh 000 000-0 0 0 Cincinnati 000 000-0 0 0 Houston 000 000-0 0 0 Kansas City 000 000-0 0 0 Milwaukee 000 000-0 0 0 New York 000 000-0 0 0 Baltimore 000 000-0 0 0 Washington 000 000-0 0 0

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division W L Pct. GB Milwaukee 21 18 .543 0 Cleveland 21 19 .523 1 Boston 22 20 .524 1.5 Detroit 22 21 .512 2 Kansas City 21 21 .500 1.5 Texas 21 22 .488 2 New York 17 23 .427 3.5

More Sports News On Page 11

At Philadelphia, shortstop Larry Lintz grounded to Don Kessinger, who fumbled the ball for an error. Ted Simmons singled to center, scoring Sizemore and sending Smith to third. Joe Torre's sacrifice fly scored Smith.

The Scoreboard

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